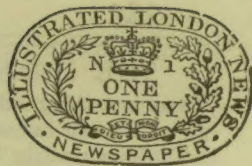


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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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WITH A SUPPLEMENT, } STAMPED, 6D.  
FIVEPENCE.



THE WAR: BAVARIAN LIGHT DRAGOONS PASSING THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA AT LIGNY,  
SEE PAGE 278.



## THE IRISH REPEAL AGITATION.

There is nothing like a little diversion. Mankind cannot go on for ever in one groove, whithersoever it may tend. "Toujours perdrix" is a proverb upon which all men are compelled at last to shape their action. We have had the War to excess in this country. We do not mean, of course, that the information offered to our countrymen has been too full, or that their sympathies, distributed amongst the combatants, have been deeper than the occasion called for; but we mean to say that the interest excited by public affairs has been too exclusively given to the belligerents; that, whilst things at home have been swallowed up, as it were, by eager curiosity in respect of things abroad, our domestic political affairs have not been wholly devoid of interest; and, but for the dominance of a greater subject, might probably have engaged public attention to a very considerable extent. When the house is on fire, this or that inmate, in the absorption of all his thoughts by the event, or in the exercise of all his energies to master the foe, may get bodily hurts, at the moment utterly unnoticed; but in the first relaxation of strained attention these wounds, inflicted one knows not how, are sure to obtrude themselves, by the pain they cause, upon the notice of such as may have received them. So it is in regard to the impression made by public affairs upon the minds of individuals. For a month past, at least, home politics have been obliterated by the intenser glow of news from the theatre of the war. Men would think of nothing else than the progress of the contest between France and Prussia. Nothing else could get close to their political sympathies for the time being. They have been wrapped in contemplation of the great international struggle which has been going on, and have made no precautionary reserve of their feelings for any other question.

We cannot always go on at this rate. We have our domestic political interests, though, for a brief season, we may have overlooked them. Even if it had been possible that England should lose sight altogether of Ireland, it would have been impossible for Ireland to drop into momentary oblivion. We recall those words—we will not apply to a nation remarks which have been provoked solely by a very small but noisy section of that nation. England takes Ireland to her heart as a sister to whom she has in time past done some wrong, but for whose good she is now intent upon making some considerable sacrifice. During the last two years she has proved her earnest solicitude to efface, if possible, from the mind of her sister the memory of old injuries by the force of present good deeds. The policy which was planned with a view to this was assented to, in principle, by the whole British people. The constituencies were appealed to at the last general election almost exclusively in reference to matters affecting Ireland; and the will of the English and Scotch electors in regard to those matters really determined the complexion of the present Parliament. Since 1868, it may be said with truth, the Imperial Legislature has been predominantly engaged upon Irish affairs. The Church question and the Land question have successively engrossed for two Sessions the interest of both Houses. Both questions have been settled at last upon a general basis of conformity to the will of the Irish people, and in both cases the sacrifice of prejudices made by party politicians was made with a view to, and in the hope of, a reasonable conciliation of alienated feeling in the sister country.

We do not doubt that the sacrifice thus made will achieve all the results for which it was intended; but it will not do so all at once. The evils which have been produced by centuries of unjust rule cannot be neutralised in a moment, even by a perfect establishment of the reign of justice. It is one of the principles which apparently guides the course of Divine Providence in relation to the things of this world that wrong should eventually render compensation for its deeds in proportionate inconvenience and suffering. The ancient tyrannies which have been practised upon the Irish by the English, even though bitterly repented of by the latter, will come back to them in the shape of national retribution. The present generation can hardly hope to see the extinction of evil consequences resulting from the misdeeds of many former generations. We have no right to blame Ireland for anything that is the natural fruit of our past policy towards Ireland. We may regret much in the temper of the Irish people, or of any section, large or small, of the Irish people; but we are not entitled to condemn with severity anything that may be fairly traced to our own misconduct. No doubt, advantage may be taken by the unprincipled of the position of logical weakness into which we have been thrust by the inconsiderate policy of our ancestors. Indeed, advantage is taken of it to a most unwarrantable extent; and, notwithstanding the wise resolution we have adopted to bear patiently the demonstrations of irritability which may generally be assigned to a long course of injustice, it has become a difficult task to condone the freaks of folly and of crime of which some portion of the Irish people have been recently guilty.

We sent, last Session, a second message of peace to our Irish fellow-countrymen. We have no wish to challenge attention to the magnanimity of our motives. We did what we thought right simply because we thought it right. We truly endeavoured, to the utmost of our ability, to render justice to Ireland. We have no doubt whatever that the bulk of the Irish people recognise the work of their and our representatives in Parliament for what it

is really worth. We believe, moreover, that an immense breadth of Irish society has been redeemed by that work from the possible influence of a disaffected agitation. But now comes the inconvenience which has to be accepted as the consequence of past misrule. There is a party of the Irish people, apparently large, but relatively insignificant and small, which continues to thrust offensive demonstrations upon the people of this realm. They trade in agitation. They are the spawn of popular discontent. They derive their importance from it, and they naturally seek to exasperate and prolong it. They are now organising their strength (such as it is) for a repeal of the Union. They declare that the interests of Ireland are disregarded and sacrificed by the Imperial Parliament; and, under the presidency of Alderman Mackey, they lately held a meeting in Dublin to launch a new movement for what they are pleased to call National Independence.

We hope that our contempt for these gentry will not be construed into contempt for the people of Ireland. It is right, however, that they should know the measure which Great Britain takes of their importance. They will not succeed, simply forasmuch as they can show no reasonable title to success. They are not what they assume to be. They do not comprise the Irish people, merely because they float upon the surface of it. They are the scum cast up by past fermentation, which, although the fermentation has nearly ceased, still remains upon the top. It will take some time to separate them from the body of the Irish nation, and to assign them a position suitable to their real merits. But we are happy in the belief that time alone will do it. Their needs no severity, far less violence. It is not necessary for such weeds as these to be hoed up, with a view to destroy them. Leave them to themselves and they will perish. The good seed in Ireland has—with gratitude let us say it—come up with a strength too great to be overpowered by such rubbish. Perhaps, indeed, we have not done wisely in noticing the clamours of this party. The question of prudence is a difficult one. Vain pretences spread until they are exploded. We trust the press of Ireland, as well as England, will render it impossible for this kind of "Nationality" to maintain anything beyond an ephemeral existence.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 8.

The Parisians have made so many revolutions that they have been enabled to reduce the mode of proceeding to a formula, and the overturning of a throne is with them like any well-rehearsed scene in a play. The opportunity of course has to be found, when it is only necessary for the sovereign people to invade the Chambers, and for the more daring deputies, backed by their presence, to declare a dynasty overthrown, and, hurrying off to the Hôtel de Ville, constitute themselves a Government. Within an hour or two afterwards, by the simple display of a few bayonets, possession is secured of the various Ministries, the prefecture of police, the telegraphs, and the printing machines of the *Journal Officiel*; and, heigh, presto! the Empire is changed into a Republic.

It was on Saturday that Count de Palikao announced to the Corps Législatif that Marshal M'Mahon, after a series of combats, had been compelled to retreat to Sedan and Mézières; and that Marshal Bazaine, after a vigorous sally, had been obliged to retire again under the walls of Metz. The junction of the two armies, therefore, had not been made. The situation was serious, but not hopeless. Thus spoke the Minister for War; and M. Jules Favre availed himself of this new opportunity of attacking the Imperial régime; after which, he proposed to concentrate all power in the hands of General Trochu, the one man in whom the country had confidence. This called forth a protest, and the incident terminated.

The Chamber assembled again about midnight, and at one o'clock Count de Palikao came down to the House and announced that a part of Marshal M'Mahon's army had been driven back into Sedan, that the remainder had capitulated, and that the Emperor had been made prisoner. He added—"In presence of this news, it will be impossible for the House to discuss the possible consequences of the event. The Ministers have not as yet been able to concert together, and I ask that the debate should be postponed till to-morrow."

M. Jules Favre brought forward a motion declaring the Emperor and his dynasty to have forfeited all rights conferred by the Constitution, demanding the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee intrusted with the governing power and with the mission to expel the enemy from French territory, and maintaining General Trochu in his post as Governor of Paris. The proposal was received with profound silence, and the Chamber at once adjourned until noon.

Before the hour appointed for the reassembling of the deputies numerous groups were collected on the Place de la Concorde; still there was no considerable crowd. The bridge leading to the Palais Bourbon was guarded by a detachment of horse gendarmes and a moderate number of sergents-de-ville. At about one o'clock two battalions of National Guards, with fixed bayonets, headed by a drummer and preceded by some sixty individuals also belonging to the guard, but not in uniform, defiled along the boulevards, and, descending the Rue Royale, crossed the Place de la Concorde, amid cries of "Déchéance!" "Vive la France!" "Vive la République!" On arriving in front of the bridge they demanded to be allowed to pass, but were refused by the gendarmes, who prepared to oppose their passage. A considerable group which had assembled on the steps of the Palais Bourbon, on the opposite side of the river, signalled to the National Guard and the crowd of people massed on the Place de la Concorde to cross the bridge; but the gendarmes still barred the way. Fresh battalions of National Guards, however, having joined those stationed near the bridge, the gendarmes, after a slight struggle, opened their ranks and allowed them to pass, followed by a considerable portion of the crowd, shouting "Vive la République!" and singing the "Chant du Départ." In front of the Corps Législatif, on the steps of the peristyle, MM. Etienne Arago, Pascal Dupret, and other individuals, welcomed the National

Guards, and the iron gates, which had been closed, were thrown open to allow a deputation of National Guards to enter. But, once open, the crowd precipitated itself forward, and in a few minutes the steps and courtyard were completely invaded. Cries of "Vive la Garde Nationale!" "Vive la Ligne!" "Vive la République!" resounded on all sides; the soldiers by whom the court of the Palais Bourbon was occupied, after making a show of resistance, ended by hoisting the butt ends of their chassepots in the air in signal of sympathy, and joined in the shouts of the crowd, who, meeting with no further opposition, proceeded to invade the Salle des Pas-Perdus and the passages of the Chamber. The Corps Législatif had only just reassembled, the sitting having been opened at twenty minutes past one, when Count de Kératry rose and attacked the Ministry for surrounding the Corps Législatif with troops and sergents-de-ville, contrary to the orders of General Trochu. In reply, Count de Palikao explained the relative positions of the Governor of Paris and the Minister for War, and then introduced a bill instituting a council of government and national defence, to consist of five members elected by the Legislative Body, the Ministers to be appointed with the approval of the members of the council, and General Palikao to occupy the post of Lieutenant-General of the empire. M. Jules Favre having claimed priority for the motion which he introduced yesterday, M. Thiers brought forward a proposal, signed by forty-five members of the Left and Right Centres, which, he said, was dictated by the necessity for union. The following were its terms:—"In view of existing circumstances, the Chamber appoints a commission of government and national defence. A constituent assembly will be convoked as soon as circumstances permit."

The Count de Palikao was willing to waive his own proposal in favour of that brought forward by M. Thiers, but eventually all three propositions were referred to the Bureau, the Chamber having declared in favour of their urgency, and the sitting was suspended. It was during this suspension that the crowd penetrated into the Salles des Quatre Colonnes and de la Paix, in the latter of which M. Jules Ferry, mounting on a bench, amid cries of "Vive la République!" "Vive Ferry!" informed the multitude that he had given Count de Palikao his word that the people would not enter the actual hall where the deputies of the Corps Législatif deliberate, which, he said, ought to remain sacred. The speaker having called upon the National Guard to defend the entry, the soldiers on guard retired, and the crowd continued to call for the dethronement, which, they urged, ought to be immediately proclaimed. M. Ernest Picard then addressed them, saying that the Chamber was about to pronounce itself on this very question. He begged them to wait patiently the decision of the deputies, which could not but be favourable to the unanimous demand of the people. M. Emmanuel Arago next came forward, observing "that they knew for what the Democratic party in the Chamber had combated, but that it was for the people to decide who should govern them." He was followed by the President, M. Schneider, who had been requested by several deputies and officers of the National Guard to address the people. He remarked that he had always been devoted to the Empire and his country, and he begged the crowd to be calm and to allow the Chamber to deliberate, and not to let it appear that their representatives discussed under popular pressure. "Before all," said he, "one must save France," which aroused shouts of "Yes, yes!" "Vive la République!" Meanwhile, M. Glais Bizoin, in the Salle des Quatre Colonnes, called on the people in the name of Liberty not to compromise what they were about to proclaim; and M. Ferry, conducted into the Salle de la Paix by several National Guards, was invited to address the people assembled there. "Citizens," he said, "I do not call on you to evacuate the Corps Législatif, but be calm and allow us to deliberate." M. Steenackers also called on the multitude to wait till the dethronement was pronounced. But the crowd would not resign its idea of penetrating into the "Salle des Séances." It discussed the members to be designated to form a provisional Government, and a paper on which was written the names of seven deputies of the Left was hung to the statue of Minerva. The pillars and walls were also covered with inscriptions demanding the dethronement of the Emperor and the proclamation of the Republic—demands which were re-echoed by the incessant clamours of the crowd.

At half-past two, when the sitting was resumed, the galleries were crowded and very noisy. The members of the Left only were in their places. It was in vain the President attempted to obtain silence. MM. Gambetta and Crémieux appeared together at the tribune, and the former begged of the people not to speak. For a minute something like silence was obtained; but the populace arriving by the various passages and the Salles des Pas-Perdus not finding any room in the already over-crowded tribunes, invaded the Chamber from behind. Several deputies of the Left succeeded in keeping them at bay for a little while, during which interval the President seconded the exhortations of M. Gambetta in pressing and energetic terms.

A partial silence was again obtained, and Count de Palikao, followed by a few members of the majority, entered the Chamber; but a minute or two afterwards the clamour arose again, and the crowd began to invade the floor of the hall; whereupon the President put on his hat and retired, with Count de Palikao and the members who had accompanied him. By this time the Chamber was completely invaded by National Guards and Gardes Mobiles, in company with a noisy crowd, whose advance it was in vain to attempt to repel. M. Jules Favre, having mounted the tribune, obtained a moment's hearing. "No scenes of violence," cried he; "let us reserve our arms for our enemies." Finding it utterly impossible to obtain any further hearing inside the Chamber, M. Gambetta, accompanied by the members of the Left, proceeded to the steps of the Corps Législatif, and there announced the dethronement of the Emperor to the people assembled outside. They then hurried to the Hôtel de Ville and installed themselves as a Provisional Government.

Meanwhile the crowd in the Place de la Concorde, in company with National and Mobile Guards, moved towards the great gates of the Tuilleries, tore down the eagles that surmounted the railings, and, bursting open the gates, made their way to the reserved garden, where a considerable number of Voltigeurs of the Guard were massed. A deputation sent in advance to hold a parley with the General in command informed him that the Republic had been proclaimed and that the people demanded to enter the palace. The crowd having drawn forward, the General mounted upon a chair and expressed his willingness to march out the troops, providing the post was confided to the charge of the National Guards. This being agreed to, the crowd seem to have been allowed to roam at will over the apartments of the palace. These were found to be completely deserted by all except the servants in the kitchen, and many were littered with empty trunks, bonnet-boxes, and similar things, apparently indicating a hurried flight. In the suite of apartments which had been occupied by the Emperor and the Prince Imperial were several maps of Prussia and numerous little painted figures of Prussian officers and soldiers; a toy sword, half unsheathed, was found lying



on the sofa; and on the floor was a revolver-case in the midst of a heap of newspapers. In the cupboards were empty cigar-boxes and phials of phosphate of iron. Lying on the carpet of the Prince Imperial's study were little leaden soldiers which performed certain evolutions by the turning of a handle. On the table was an exercise-book in which historical themes were written.

The deputies who left the Chamber when it was invaded by the mob met in the afternoon at the President's residence, and agreed to a proposal for the establishment of a Government, which was carried by a deputation to the Hôtel de Ville, where the new Government had already installed itself. The bearers of the proposal were informed that it was now too late for it to be entertained, as the Republic had already been proclaimed and accepted by the population of Paris. It was promised, however, that some of the members of the Provisional Government should attend an evening meeting of the deputies. At this sitting, which took place under the presidency of M. Thiers, and comprised nearly 200 members of the Corps Législatif, MM. Jules Favre and Simon were present, and explained that the new Government were anxious to have the support of the deputies; still, it was thought they could render better service to the country in the departments. M. Jules Favre, in reply to a question, admitted that M. Rochefort was a member of the Provisional Government, which comprised all the deputies for Paris, except the most illustrious, meaning, of course, M. Thiers, who had refused to form part of it. Nothing came of this interview beyond a protest on the part of the deputies present at it against the events of the afternoon.

The Government of National Defence, as it has preferred to style itself, originally consisted of the following members—General Trochu, President; Emmanuel Arago; Crémieux, Minister of Justice; Jules Favre, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jules Ferry; Gambetta, Minister of the Interior; Garnier Pagès; Glais Bizard; Pelletan; Ernest Picard, Minister of Finance; Rochefort; and Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction. Subsequently there has been added to it General Leflo, Minister for War; Admiral Fourichon, Minister of Marine; M. Dorian, Minister of Public Works; and M. Magnin, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. These, with Count de Kératry, who has charge of the Prefecture of Police, and M. Etienne Arago, appointed Mayor of Paris, form altogether a government of no less than eighteen members, so that, if in a multitude of counsellors there really is wisdom, we may hope for it here.

The Government of National Defence have already issued a number of decrees and circulars, comprising the dissolution of the Corps Législatif and the abolition of the Senate.

A circular has been issued by M. Jules Favre, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he states that he has always been in favour of a policy of peace and of leaving Germany to manage her own affairs. M. Favre declares that France will not yield an inch of territory or a stone of any of her fortresses. Paris has 300,000 combatants, and strong defences, which she will hold to the last. Behind her is France. France desires peace, but, if the war continues, will do her duty to the end.

The Republic has been universally accepted throughout France. The Provisional Government is fairly in office, and General Trochu has installed himself in the Tuileries. A proclamation has been issued to the army justifying the revolution and appealing to the soldiers to continue their heroic efforts for the defence of the country.

All public functionaries of every class are released from their oaths; the Ambassadors to England, Austria, and Russia have been dismissed from their posts; all Germans not in possession of special permissions are ordered to leave the departments of the Seine and Seine et Oise within twenty-four hours. Count de Nieuwerkerke has been dismissed from his post of Superintendent of the Fine Arts and Museums. New prefects have been appointed all over France, and new mayors in all the Paris arrondissements.

The Palais de Luxembourg and the Palais Bourbon are both closed. Some senators who presented themselves at the former on Monday were refused admission, and a considerable number of deputies who sought to obtain an entrance to the latter were compelled to retire unsatisfied.

General Vinoy and a portion of his corps, composed of thirteen trains of artillery, eleven of cavalry, and fourteen of infantry, arrived in Paris on Tuesday afternoon, and the Government announced that all the material of the Northern Railway was being employed to bring up the remainder of his army to the capital.

#### GERMANY.

The news of the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon was known at Berlin early on Saturday morning; and as soon as it became known to the Berliners, their joy and exultation were boundless. A correspondent at the Prussian capital describes the scene, which threw the demonstration that took place after Sadowa completely into the shade. The statues of the national heroes on Unter den Linden were decorated with laurel leaves; the city was dressed in flags; and in the evening there was a general illumination and much expenditure of gunpowder in salutes.

All the philharmonic societies of Berlin serenaded the Queen of Prussia on Monday. They sang "Luther's Hymn," "A Stronghold is our God," "The Watch on the Rhine," "The German Fatherland," and "God Save the King." The Queen appeared on the balcony three times, and was received with loud cheers, accompanied by a flourish of trumpets.

#### HOLLAND.

The Government is following the example of the Swiss Confederation by reducing its armaments, now that the result of the war can no longer be doubtful. Of the 65,000 men who were under arms at the commencement of the war, 20,000 are to be sent to their homes on leave.

#### DENMARK.

The King has issued a proclamation convoking the ordinary Session of the Diet for Oct. 3.

#### CANADA.

The Red River expedition has proved a complete success. The troops entered Fort Garry, unopposed, on Aug. 24. Riel ran away, so that no difficulty arose as regarded him or his Government. The affair having been thus peaceably arranged, and the expedition having been welcomed by the inhabitants, there was no necessity for the continued presence of the regular troops. Accordingly they started on their return journey on Aug. 29. The Canadian troops may be expected to remain at Fort Garry for the present, to ensure the peace of the settlement.

#### AMERICA.

Baron von Diergardt, of Bonn, who recently presented £10,000 to the German Hospital in London, has made an equally munificent contribution to the German Hospital in New York.

The news of the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon and of Marshal M'Mahon's army was published at New York at

noon on Saturday, and caused great excitement. There was great rejoicing among the Germans, and German flags were displayed in great numbers.

A fire occurred at Chicago on Sunday, causing a loss of three millions of dollars.

#### AUSTRALIA.

The advices from Melbourne by the overland mail extend to July 16. A bill for the abolition of State aid to religion had passed both Houses of the Victorian Legislature—the third reading in the Upper House being carried by 18 to 4 votes—and now awaits the Royal assent.

Other items of news are given by the *Melbourne Argus* as follows:—

The Hon. J. M. Grant has resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly. The Ministry subsequently placed £7000 on the Supplementary Estimates as a gratuity for his family, but withdrew it in accordance with a request of Mr. Grant, who, foreseeing the probability of a dead lock between the two Houses if such a vote were included in the Appropriation Bill, declined to be a party to such a proceeding. A national subscription, which is expected to reach £10,000, is now being got up for the hon. gentleman.

An Intercolonial Conference has sat in Melbourne during the month. It was found impossible to agree upon the basis of a customs union between the several colonies, but the delegates agreed to recommend to their respective Governments important reforms in connection with the postal service and telegraphic charges; also uniformity of colonial law, with a view to facilitate the apprehension and punishment of persons guilty of misdemeanours. The conference were also unanimously of opinion that the protectorate of the Fijis should be assumed by the British Government.

Sir James Palmer, President of the Legislative Council, has retired.

Almost simultaneously with the shooting of the New South Wales bushranger, Ward, the capture of Power, the leading bushranger of Victoria, occurred. After three days' tracking by a black he was found asleep in the bush and surprised by the police.

We learn from Adelaide that the South Australian Government are rapidly pushing forward the overland telegraph line northward to join the submarine cable with India.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

The news brought from New Zealand by the overland mail is of a decidedly pacific character. Te Kooti, with a remnant of his former band, is still supposed to be hiding in the impenetrable bush in the neighbourhood of Waioeka; but the desertion of his followers, his want of ammunition, and the discouraging effect his recent reverses have had upon him, have rendered him almost powerless. The Uriwera natives have been reduced to subjection, and are not likely to occasion any further trouble.

The negotiations which have been carried on between Mr. McLean, the Defence Minister, and the King party are likely to lead to the establishment of friendly relations between the latter and the Colonial Government. The King is stated to be very desirous that nothing should be done to cause further hostilities, and, with reference to Te Kooti has been heard to remark that, so long as he remained quiet, well and good, but that if he ever rose up again to fight they would put him down by force.

The *Melbourne Argus* states that the Governor of New Zealand has presented Majors Kemp, Ropata, and Morgan, the native commanders, with swords of honour sent them by the Queen. The swords were splendidly mounted with silver, and bore the inscription—"Given to (the name) by Queen Victoria for his unflinching loyalty and valour. May you long live to wear it in health and honour!" Mrs. Fox, the wife of the Premier, buckled on the swords.

#### INDIA.

Calcutta telegrams state that a general feeling of insecurity continues to prevail in Allahabad. The 4th Native Infantry had laid down their arms, on account of a comrade having been shot for insubordination after his trial by court-martial.

A handsome silver candelabrum has been subscribed for by officers of the Indian army for presentation to their champion in the House of Commons, Colonel Sykes.

#### CHINA.

From Hong-Kong we learn by a telegram dated Aug. 18 that the negotiations with the Chinese authorities in connection with the Tien-Tsin tragedy remain in the same position, failing instructions from Europe. A feeling of insecurity prevails at all the treaty ports, which is increased by this inaction. The presence of the British and French Ministers and the two Admirals at Tien-Tsin has quickened the governor of the province in his inquiry regarding the complicity of the Tien-Tsin mandarins in the massacre.

The new Knight of the Garter, in the room of Lord Clarendon, is to be the Marquis of Westminster.

The commodious baths which have been erected by the Corporation of Ashton-under-Lyne, at a cost of £12,000, were thrown open to the public on Tuesday.

A boat from the training-ship Chichester, off Greenhithe, was cut in two by the screw-steamer Cormorant, of Cork, at Woolwich, on Thursday morning. A clergyman and seven boys were drowned.

The dividend to be declared next week in connection with the liquidation of the Norwich Crown Bank will represent a distribution of about £400,000. Debts to the amount of £1,600,000 have now been proved, and the liquidation generally is being energetically proceeded with.

The merchants of Gibraltar have presented Sir Richard Airey with an address and a piece of plate as a mark of respect and esteem. The piece of plate consisted of a handsome épergne, adapted for either candles or flowers, with two side pieces for flowers alone. On the foot of the centre piece are three medallions, one of which bears the following inscription:—"Presented to his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., on the termination of his government of Gibraltar, by the merchants of that city, as a token of esteem. August, 1870."

During August thirty-two ships, carrying 14,293 passengers, including 2316 cabin passengers, sailed from the Mersey. Of those which sailed under the Emigration Act, twenty-four ships went to the United States, with 12,235 passengers, of whom 6484 were English, 347 Scotch, 2150 Irish, and 2354 foreigners; and five ships to Canada, with 2058 passengers, of whom 1513 were English, 12 Irish, and 533 foreigners. During the month there sailed, not under the Act, twenty ships, with 1114 passengers; making a total emigration for August of 15,407 passengers, which, when compared with the corresponding month of last year, shows a decrease of 4413. The emigration during the eight months of this year, when compared with the corresponding period of 1869, exhibits a decrease of 14,736.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Liverpool was decidedly the best of the many meetings of last week, but even there the sport was not very grand. The Molyneux Cup fell to old Plaudit, who carried 8 st. 8 lb., and won very cleverly indeed. His career has been a very curious one, and it is worth while to glance at it. He made his début at Stockton as a two-year-old in 1866, and beat a moderate field for the Cleveland Stakes. Then came his sensational race for the Clearwell, in which he upset the long odds laid on Achievement (who was beginning to get stale from all the hard work she had done), and Pericles, Vauban, and five others also finished behind him. After this he retired into winter quarters, whence he did not emerge till the Two Thousand, for which he started second favourite, but, if we remember rightly, finished absolutely last. Of course he was immediately branded as an impostor (the fate of nearly all good horses that do not win one of the three great races of the year), the real fact being that the queer state of his legs did not admit of his being properly trained. For more than two years he was laid by and carefully patched up, and at length made his reappearance in the Queen's Stand Plate at Ascot in 1869, in which he carried 9 st. 8 lb., and finished third to Gertrude, beating speedy horses like Normanby, Rosicrucian, White Slave, and Honesty. Since then he has run frequently, generally over short courses, always carrying heavy weights, and finishing well in front; but he never succeeded in absolutely winning a race till the other day at Liverpool. On the second day of the meeting Ptarmigan showed wonderful speed and utter disregard of weight over a five-furlong course; but her Majesty's Plate, for which he was made favourite, showed how very deficient he is in stamina. The Queen's Plate at Weymouth once more proved the folly of putting up a stable-boy to oppose an experienced jockey; for Cannon managed The Boy so cleverly at the turns, and nursed him so carefully for a final effort, that he fairly stole the race from Searle on Paganini.

About the only interesting feature of Tuesday's racing at Warwick was the first appearance of Dutch Skater, one of the illustrious French exiles. He was opposed in the Queen's Plate by April Morn, who carried off a similar race in good style last week; but the foreigner did not belie his great reputation, and won by a distance. On Wednesday Plaudit terminated his racing career by breaking down badly; The Boy could make no sort of fight with Agility in the Warwick Cup, and Ptarmigan gave one more proof of his immense speed over half a mile by conceding Tullibardine 24 lb. and beating him by a clever neck.

The field for the St. Leger is sure to be very small; indeed, as Muster and Alexander have recently been scratched, we do not see that more than ten horses are likely to come to the post. Kingcraft is hardly as firm as might have been expected after the York victories of Gertrude and the uninterrupted preparation he has undergone; while, in spite of the brilliant way in which he won the Derby, people still seem to suspect his stamina. Palmerston has also progressed very satisfactorily since Epsom; and though it does not seem possible that he can beat Kingcraft, he is undoubtedly the soundest place investment in the race. Macgregor is a complete puzzle. He seems now to be doing good gallops; yet, according to the training reports, he was only walking until about three weeks ago. If this is really the case, and he has not been doing strong work "on the quiet," à la Lord Clifden, he cannot have a chance, as no horse, however light-fleshed, could be got really fit in less than a month. Should he come to the post properly prepared he is sure to be a great favourite, and, with no hill to descend, will probably win, as we shall never forget the style in which he cantered home for the Two Thousand. We cannot believe in Captivator, who last year was only at the head of the second class, and who seems to be an unsound colt into the bargain, for, after all the fuss that was made about him prior to the Derby, he could not be brought to the post. Tabernacle is about 14 lb. inferior to King o' Scots, and may at once be dismissed; but it is Normanby's turn to run well, and he might finish third or fourth. In our opinion nothing possesses a chance of winning except Kingcraft and Macgregor; and, if the latter only comes to the post fit and well, he will win the third game of the rubber.

Tattersalls' presented an extraordinary sight on Monday last. The whole of the large yard was closely packed with spectators; they stood three and four deep all round the galleries, the steps leading to which were full of them; and, indeed, every "coign of vantage" was eagerly taken possession of. When Lady Elizabeth, The Duke, and the rest of the late Marquis of Hastings's horses were sold there was a very full house; but it would not compare with that which assembled to witness the dispersion of the great French stud. We were well repaid for the three hours' crushing which we endured, as the sale was perhaps the most remarkable one that has ever taken place; and the total sum obtained for the thirty-nine lots, 22,600 gs., or an average of more than 580 gs., a convincing proof that racing still possesses plenty of vitality. We must say that we consider that many of the animals fetched far more than their value; but there is no need to specify them, as purchasers ought to know their own business best. Gladiateur was received with great applause when he entered the ring—or, rather, forced his way into the middle of a crowd of people; and when, after a short but sharp contest, he fell to Mr. Blenkiron's bid of 5800 gs., that gentleman came in for a perfect ovation, which continued till he was fairly out of the yard. Gladiateur looked wonderfully well, though he has hardly filled out as much as we should have expected; but to our mind he was one of the cheapest lots sold. The purchaser of Mortemer will have some trouble in getting back the 3000 gs. he gave for him; and, looking at Général's performances, we think that he was a very bad bargain at 3800 gs.

The Irish Church Convocation will meet for the dispatch of business on Oct. 18.

Mr. H. Duckworth has, from press of business, resigned the chairmanship of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

At Guildford, on Thursday, the Hon. F. Scott proposed, and General Wood seconded, the nomination of Mr. Lee Steere (Conservative candidate) to the vacancy in the representation of West Surrey; and, no other candidate being proposed, Mr. Steere was declared duly elected.

Mr. Bass, M.P. for Derby, who recently purchased and presented to that town a recreation ground, at a cost of £5000, has announced his intention of giving another gift to the inhabitants. At a meeting of the Town Council, on Wednesday, it was intimated that Mr. Bass proposed to provide, at his own expense, free public baths.

A magnificent aurora borealis, says the *Edinburgh Courant*, was witnessed in Edinburgh last Saturday night, about ten o'clock. The rays, which extended from the north-west to the north-east, were of remarkable brilliancy, and attracted much attention. The sky next the horizon was covered with thick clouds, but the rays stretched out beyond these, and the display was rendered all the more striking by the contrast.





THE WAR: PRUSSIAN LANCERS DURING A HALT.



THE WAR: BAVARIAN JAEGERES ON THEIR MARCH TO THE FRONT.



## GENERAL TROCHU.

The President of the new French Republic is General Trochu. This able military officer, who was appointed three weeks ago to the post of Governor of Paris and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces collected for the defence of that city, is fifty-five years of age. He was a pupil of the Military School of St. Cyr and the Staff School, and enjoys a very high reputation for military ability, though he has never yet held a detached command. He has served in Algeria, having for some years been employed on Marshal Bugeaud's staff. He was afterwards one of Marshal St. Arnaud's aides-de-camp at the time of the Crimean expedition in 1854. After that commander's death he was promoted to the rank of General, and commanded a brigade of infantry until the end of the Russian War. During the Italian campaign of 1859, which was ended by the victory of Solferino, he served with distinction in command of a division. Since that time he has been a member of the Consulting Staff Committee at the Ministry of War, and at the end of 1866 he was specially appointed to consider and report upon plans for a re-organisation of the French army, in consequence of the aggrandisement of Prussia. In the following year he published anonymously a book entitled "The French Army in 1867," which attracted great attention, and passed through ten editions in six months. In it he severely criticised the organisation of the French army, and especially the consequences of those changes introduced under the Empire, which tended to render the soldiery a separate and professional caste, severed in interest and feeling from their civilian countrymen. He received no appointment in the army of the Rhine when the present war broke out; but it is understood that he was to have commanded the land forces which were to have composed the Baltic expedition, but which were recalled from Cherbourg



GENERAL TROCHU, GOVERNOR OF PARIS.

and Brest to defend Paris and Metz. Our Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Disderi, of Paris.

LIGHTING A BEACON  
IN HOLLAND.

This ably-executed picture by M. Le Poittevin is a curious illustration of life in Holland. The Dutchman, even more than the Venetian, should be amphibious, for his days must generally be pretty nearly equally divided between the two elements. To the stranger in that singular country it is, indeed, very hard to say which is land and which is water at any little distance. Moreover, what is land to-day may be water to-morrow, and vice versa. Here is the lighter of the beacons along the sea, or, probably, more correctly speaking, the canal or river-mouth, channels going his rounds as regularly as a lamplighter in the streets of London. The mud-banks beside the channels must be shallow enough, for we see that a boat-hook suffices the crew for propulsion, and very likely the banks are dry at certain periods of low tide. The deep sea is probably fenced off by far-reaching sandbanks; and to warn larger vessels at a distance of their danger, there is the large lofty lighthouse, with its circular revolving top in the background. Lamps, such as that now being lit, serve only for smaller craft plying between the ships and the shore, or along the coast. And what a boat is that of our lamplighter! constructed, we should fancy, rather more for safety than for speed; more for use than ornament. Was such a boat—if boat it must be called—ever known to capsize or founder? Even Mr. Ruskin, to whom everything that floats seems to be a thing of life, and beauty, and wonder, would find some difficulty in admiring her "lines;" though he might discover a world of pathos in her old and rough, her seamed and patched and weather-worn flanks and stern. The photograph is published by Messrs. Goupil and Co.



THE DEFENCE OF PARIS: CUTTING DOWN TREES IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.



## BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., Lady Rollo, of a daughter.  
On the 4th inst., at Tregoyd, Viscountess Hereford, of a daughter.  
On the 2nd inst., at Maines House, Chirside, N.B., Lady Susan Grant Suttie, of a son.  
On the 6th inst., at Hardwick Hall, Castle Eden, the wife of J. C. H. Johnstone, Esq., of a daughter.  
On the 24th ult., at 6, Lockyer-street, Plymouth, the wife of Captain Small, Royal Marine Light Infantry, of a son.  
On the 5th inst., at Walton-on-Trent, the wife of Edward C. Ridgway, Esq., of a daughter.  
On the 31st ult., at Hope Cottage, Wavertree, the wife of J. W. Wykeham Badnall, Esq., of a daughter, which survived its birth only five hours.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 9th ult., at the Cathedral Church, St. John's, Newfoundland, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese, assisted by the Rev. T. M. Wood, garrison chaplain, and the Rev. G. M. Johnson, Robert Turing Bruce, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Mary Row, eldest daughter of William H. Mare, Esq.  
On the 25th ult., at 4, Abbotsford-place, by the Rev. George Stewart Burns, D.D., of the cathedral, assisted by the Rev. Andrew Laidlaw, of Kirkpatrick-Durham, George Duncan, Esq., son of the late James Duncan, Esq., of Mossfield, to Janet, youngest daughter of Andrew Scott, Esq., late of H.M. Customs. No cards.  
On the 1st inst., at the parish Church of All Saints, Poplar, by the Rev. T. W. Nowell, Rector, Charles Edward Challis, the youngest son of William Challis, Esq., of 256, Clapham-road, to Jane Alice Ellen, the only child of Edward Ledger Bracebridge, Esq., of 136, High-street, Poplar. No cards.  
On June 20, at Sydney, New South Wales, by the Rev. W. Cave Brown Cave, M.A., George, fourth surviving son of the late Richard Harman Lloyd, Esq., of Lombard-street, London, and of Tooting, Surrey, to Isabel Brisbane, daughter of I. de Courcy Bremer, Esq., Rose Bay, Sydney, and granddaughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., K.C.H.

## DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Widdesham Court, Bagshot, Sir George Philip Lee.  
On the 4th inst., after a long illness, Edward Heaton Ellis, Esq., of Wyddial Hall, Buntingford, aged 36 years.  
On July 13, at Lilliolett, British Columbia, Jaquetta, eldest daughter of the Hon. Edward Howard Sanders, J.P., M.L.C., aged 3 years and 1 month.  
On the 26th ult., at Salem, of jungle fever, Charles Norman Pochin, Civil Service, second surviving son of the late George Pochin, Esq., of Barkby Hall Leicestershire.  
On the 24th ult., at Norland-place, Holland Park, Mr. William Rogers, of 75, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, and late of Newington, in the 69th year of his age.  
On the 5th inst., after much suffering, at the residence of her daughter, Wey Side, Godalming, the beloved and devoted wife of Mr. Edward Tessier, of Blak House, Turnham-green, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Hart, of 53, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, in the 43th year of her age.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 17.

**SUNDAY, Sept. 11.**—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Herbert Kynaston, D.D., Head Master of St. Paul's School; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Henry Parry Liddon, D.D., Canon in residence. Chapels Royal: St. James's, no service; Whitehall, morning, the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, M.A.; afternoon, the Rev. E. W. Knollys; Savoy, 11.30 a.m., and 7.0 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.  
**MONDAY, 12.**—Battle of Vienna (Germany saved by the great victory of John Sobieski, King of Poland, over the Turkish Vizier, 1683. Marshal Blücher, Prussian General, died, 1819).  
**TUESDAY, 13.**—Philip II., King of Spain, tyrant and bigot, died, 1598. Peter Mark Roget, M.D., physiologist and philologist, died, 1863.  
**WEDNESDAY, 14.**—Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Centenary of the birth of Alexander von Humboldt celebrated at Berlin, 1869. Meeting of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland at St. Patrick's, Dublin, 1869.  
**THURSDAY, 15.**—Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway (the Right Hon. William Huskisson, free-trade statesman, killed, 1825). Industrial Exhibition at Florence opened by King Victor Emmanuel, 1861.  
**FRIDAY, 16.**—James II., ex-King of Great Britain, died, 1701. Louis XVIII., King of France, died (accession of Charles X.), 1824.  
**SATURDAY, 17.**—St. Lambert, bishop and martyr. Professor Graham, Master of the Mint, died, 1869. Royal Horticultural Society promenade, 3.30 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 58	3 13	3 30	3 46	4 2	4 18	4 31

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.  
Lat. 51° 22' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
Aug 31	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°				
1	30.205	55.1	43.0	66	2	41.1	WNW. W. WSW.	175	.000	
2	29.865	58.0	45.4	65	5	45.1	SW. SSW.	353	.026	
3	29.480	58.4	54.5	87	5	55.8	SSW. SW.	320	.005	
4	29.579	60.3	51.5	74	6	54.3	W. NW.	165	.040	
5	29.643	59.8	57.4	92	10	54.3	SW. SSW.	396	.060	
6	29.456	59.1	55.5	88	8	55.6	SW. S. SSW.	227	.135	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.205	29.861	29.495	29.491	29.590	29.521
Temperature of Air	57.9°	61.1°	61.3°	64.2°	59.1°	64.2°
Temperature of Evaporation	51.9°	59.0°	60.0°	59.3°	57.7°	60.7°
Direction of Wind	WNW	SW.	SSW.	W.	SSW.	SW.

## NEW POSTAL TARIFF.

On and after the 1st of October next Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 198, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.  
Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the Publisher.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls in England and Wales for 5d. each single Number. Notice of any difficulty in buying the paper at this price should be sent to the Publisher, 198, Strand, W.C.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.** Newcastle-on-Tyne. SEPT. 21 to 23—President, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland; Presidents of Departments, the Hon. Lord Neaves; Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., F.R.S., M.P.; Robert Rawlinson, C.B., C.B.; Sir William Armstrong, C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L. The Addresses of the various presidents will be delivered on successive days. The Departments will meet at Eleven. Evening Soirées on the 22nd and 27th; Working Men's Meeting on the 23rd; Excursions on the 24th, 26th, and 27th; Ladies' Conference. Papers to be read must be sent in by the 14th. Tickets, prospectuses, and full particulars may be had of the Secretaries, at 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, London; or at 15, Royal Arcade, Newcastle. Railway return-tickets available for the whole time. Tourists' tickets to Scotland available either going or returning.

**THE WAR.—AGRICULTURAL HALL.**—Immense success of HAMILTON'S CONTINENT.—Vivid representations of the Destruction of the Bridge of Kehl, Battles of Saarlouis, Weissenburg, &c. Magnificent scenes of Berlin and Paris. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight.

## A DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL BE ISSUED ON SATURDAY, OCT. 1,

CONSISTING OF

A PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

(ENTITLED)

## WEARY GLEANERS,

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**LECTURES ON MINERALOGY,** applied to Geology and the Arts, are given by Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., at KING'S COLLEGE, London, on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, and on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine, from Oct. 7 to Christmas, to which the Public are admitted on paying the College Fees—namely, Two Guineas to the Morning Course, and One Guinea to the Evening. The Students are accompanied by the Professor to the Public Museums, and on excursions into the country.  
Mr. Tennant also gives private instruction in Mineralogy and Geology at his residence, 149, Strand, London, W.C.

## THE "TIMES" ON THE ORIGINAL

**CHRISTY MINSTRELS,** at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, London, Tuesday, Aug. 30.  
In a criticism upon this Company (half a column in length), after referring to the present aspect of amusements in Paris, and the number of theatres closed in London, at this juncture, the article proceeds—"There is, however, one institution to which the very notion of closing seems repugnant. To extend a well-known expression of Spinoza's, its very essence seems to comprise visible existence. One manager shuts his doors because he cannot afford to keep them open, another because he wants to make money in the country, a third because he needs a holiday. But no such considerations affect the 'Christy Minstrels' at the St. James's Hall. There the troop of mimic Blacks sings, dances, and acts without intermission or repose, as free, apparently, from the influence of mundane affairs as the gods of Epicurus. The reason of the first manager cannot affect them, because they always thrive; equally are they unmoved by the reason of the second, inasmuch as they profess a civic contempt for the provinces, and boast that they are never visible out of London. As to the holiday, it would be in their eyes a disgusting expression, denoting indolence, the hackneyed phrase, 'Oidium cum dignitate,' involving in their theory a contradiction in terms. They officially declare that they ignore the word 'season,' and measure their duration by years, which follow each other in one continuous flow. THEY HAVE FLOURISHED IN ST. JAMES'S HALL FOR SIX YEARS, and if you wish to express this period in days, you have only to multiply six by 365, deducting Sundays and Parliamentary holidays, and add a unit in the case of a leap year. Other 'Christy Minstrels' now then turn up and endeavour to compete with them; but they scorn competition. They know very well that the intruders will soon be swept away, while they will remain immortalised by Zeph and La Fontaine. The former collected food in the warm weather, while the latter unprofitably chirped, and when the cold wind came, cruelly reviled the idler, chattering that those who sing in the summer ought to dance in the winter. The 'Christy's' sing, dance, and play all the year round; but it is always to good profit, for they are sure of an audience."

**THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.**—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Every Night, Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight, all the year round. This Hall is now perfectly ventilated and delightfully cool, no matter how crowded it may be. Entirely New Programme of Songs, Ballads, &c. this Week. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve Half Price to Stalls and Area only. Places may be secured and tickets obtained at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Chesham; Hays, Royal Exchange. No fees of any description whatsoever. Doors open at 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening Performance. Sole Proprietors—Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager—Mr. Frederick Burgess.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.**—Professor Pepper's New Lecture, showing how the marvellous GHOST EFFECTS are produced.—New Musical Entertainment by Mr. Suchet Champion, DER FREISCHÜTZ—SAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL. American Organ daily. The Whole for 1s.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Next Week.—Park and Gardens in great Autumnal Beauty. The Great War Map and Interesting War Court, with Chassepot, Needle, Snider, and other Guns; Armour-Plates, &c.; should be seen by all. Fine Arts Courts, Picture-Gallery, Pompeian Photo-Sculptural Exhibition, Statues, Flowers, Fountains playing, Tropical Plants, and the innumerable attractions of the People's Palace.

Tuesday—Shilling Opera, "Barber of Seville," under the direction of Mr. E. T. Smith.  
Thursday—Shilling Opera. For title and cast see daily papers.  
Saturday—Great Choral Gathering of 5000 Children of Metropolitan Schools. Conductor, Mr. Hullah.  
Monday to Saturday, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season-Tickets. Present issue, admitting till Aug. 31, 1871, at all Entrances and Agents'.  
NOTE.—The next Display of Fireworks will be duly announced.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE,** Bishopsgate. Immense success of LITTLE EMILY, the Great Olympic Drama, adapted from Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield" by Andrew Halliday. Olympic Scenery, Olympic Effects, Olympic Company. Every Evening, at 7.30. Concluding with Farce, by J. T. Douglass, VENUS VEESUS MARS.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

"'Tis done. But yesterday a King!" So wrote Byron of the First Napoleon; so writes everyone of the Second. Imperial Government in France has ceased to exist; he who was Emperor seven days ago is a prisoner in Germany, his Empress has fled the country of her adoption, and their son is at an English watering-place. France is once more a Republic. Paris is menaced by the advancing armies of the Germans, and the King of Prussia has entered Rheims.

Such, in the fewest words, is a memorial of the mighty events which have occurred since we last wrote. And in those words we might leave them, for every strange incident in the history is at this moment strong on the mind of all of us. But impressions vanish, and even these may be effaced by what is apparently coming. Moreover, our record will be read far away from the scenes of strife, and where there has been no opportunity of studying day by day the news that has been hurried through the press, and sent broadcast over the country. Very briefly, therefore, we give an outline of the doings of the week. Details will be found in another portion of our Journal. For comment it is as yet too early; and prophecy, at all times hazardous, is trebly so at the present time, and in regard to a war which has already falsified so much prediction.

Of the course of the campaign previously to the opening of the current month we need not now speak. Eleven battles—some of them double battles—had been fought since and including the first great affair at Saarbrück (we do not, of course, allude to the absurdity of August 2, which the French have learned to call the "baptism of fireworks"), and the terrible work on both sides of the Meuse is well understood. But on Sept. 1 came the awful day of Sedan, when an enormous but still inferior force of Frenchmen was inclosed in a circle of fire by a huge German army, most skilfully posted; and when, after a frightful carnage, chiefly effected by artillery,

it became evident that the only chance for the gallant French lay between capitulation and extermination. The Emperor was with them, and it is stated that he carried out his intention of going into action, and that he advanced with a regiment until it was seen that the destruction of all must be the consequence of proceeding further, and his Majesty reluctantly retired with his soldiers, his but for a few hours longer. Communications were established between the opposing Generals, and it was made clear to the French commander, General de Wimpffen (to whom, as he bitterly said, fortune had been especially unkind, for he had been promoted to command only that he might capitulate), that he was so involved and inclosed by the enormous forces of the Germans that further resistance would be criminal. There was some hesitation about terms, but the value of "the bridge of gold" is known to the King and his advisers; and, though there could be no "flying enemy," for the French could not escape, certain small military concessions were made, and on the following day the army of France surrendered. A rough estimate gives the number of soldiers of all arms who thus became prisoners at 90,000. We merely write down a fact in saying that no such blow has ever fallen upon France.

With the army, the Emperor became a prisoner. He sent his sword to the King, and the latter requested the presence of his illustrious captive. We have details of the interview, but they are naturally incomplete. A French writer, persevering in the system which has wrought so much mischief in France, has published an account of the scene, but he is self-contradictory, and is obviously actuated by a desire to represent the King as acting with harshness and to humiliate the Emperor in the eyes of his late subjects. But we have also an English narrative, which is as obviously truthful. We learn that the King received the unfortunate Emperor with all the courtesy of a Christian gentleman, and with something more than courtesy, for the habitually self-possessed Napoleon manifested emotion when speaking afterwards to the Crown Prince of the kind manner of the King. But the Emperor was none the less a prisoner, and a residence was assigned him by King William. This is Wilhelmshöhe, described by the correspondent of a contemporary as the Versailles of Cassel—a château and pleasure park on the east slope of mountains, a delightful place, with lakes, waterfalls, and fountains. It was once the abode of the Emperor's uncle Jerome, King of Westphalia. Napoleon was naturally desirous to be spared the pain of exhibiting himself to his defeated soldiers, and the compliance with his wish inevitably caused him to be seen by a large portion of the German army; but it will easily be believed that brave men knew how to respect misfortune. He departed, nominally an Emperor; but long before he had reached the end of his journey he had been deprived of the title he has borne for nineteen years.

Even the resources of the late French Government, who contrived to keep truth on so many occasions from the public, were inadequate to prevent France from comprehending the nature of the double blow that had fallen. It became necessary to state what had happened, and a revolution was as necessary a consequence. The midnight meeting, the displacement of the Government, the declaration that the Emperor had ceased to reign, the proclamation of a Republic, followed. The Empire was at an end on Sept. 4.

Hitherto the French revolution has been made as the French saying asserts that a revolution cannot be made—namely, with rose-water. The presence of the impending danger has prevented domestic strife, and not a life has been lost. The usual half-pardonable follies have been enacted by mobs, bust and pictures have been destroyed, and the lower orders have reposed themselves on the palace velvets; but there has been nothing ferocious. General Trochu is at the head of affairs, and charged to defend Paris; and he will probably be obeyed more and more implicitly as the Germans advance. An Administration composed of the most "advanced" members of the Opposition has been formed. M. Jules Favre is the new Foreign Minister, and his first step has been to issue a circular to the Envoys of France setting forth that neither he nor his colleagues were responsible for the war, against which he himself had protested; but that France must be defended, and will surrender no stone of one of her cities. The comment of Germany upon this attempt to get rid of the great difficulty is the onward march of the armies of the King, who probably smiled at the idea that France itself was not party to a war which was commenced amid a chorus of enthusiastic shouts, and clamours that the French armies should be led to Berlin. The King comes on. But the blood of Paris is up, the fortifications are being strengthened, vast stores of provisions are being absorbed from the provinces, and there is a demand that every able-bodied man shall enrol himself for the defence of the capital. At the same time it is rumoured that the Republican Ministry is not indisposed to peace, even at the cost of heavy sacrifices, if the honour of France be saved by the withdrawal of the foreign soldiery.

That withdrawal becomes less and less probable every hour. The King, as we have said, is at Rheims, and before these lines are read may be much further; and his mighty armies, directed by the first soldier of the age, are marching on. It would seem that the stern resolve to render France incapable of disturbing the peace of Europe for many a year to come is to be carried out, if this can be done by launching upon her armaments against which she has



hitherto been able to make no head. The Republic appeals to the patriotism of France; but patriotism also inspires the Germans, whose soil was invaded, and who come for vengeance. One of the armies of France is captive in Germany; the other is broken and helpless; yet there is a large force in Paris, and it is daily swollen by enlistments. A few days—a very few—must, in all human probability, bring a solution of the terrible problem now being worked out. The fierce excitement of actual events leaves small time and slight inclination to dwell upon the causes which led to the Fall of the Empire, or upon the probable consequences to France as a nation. There will be leisure for such considerations. Meantime the eyes of Europe are on the ground which divides Rheims from Paris.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues to sojourn at Balmoral Castle.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princesses, makes frequent excursions round the neighbourhood of the Highland demesne, riding upon ponies among the hills of this romantic and picturesque district. Her Majesty during the week has visited the Glassalt Shiel, Loch Callater, and other places of interest. The Queen has also visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie Castle.

Her Majesty has entertained at dinner during the past week the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Rosebery, Viscount Halifax, Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Lieut.-General Sir Hastings Doyle.

The Marquis of Stafford and the Earl of Rosebery have been staying on a visit at the castle.

Colonel Maude has left the castle.

Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. H. Ponsonby have arrived at the castle.

Prince Arthur has had excellent sport shooting and deer-stalking. His Royal Highness left Balmoral on Wednesday for Dunrobin Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

Prince Leopold is able to take daily driving exercise. His Royal Highness, attended by Dr. Poore, went to Abergeldie yesterday week, and witnessed a cricket-match.

Her Majesty has presented Dr. John Gordon M'Pherson to the church and parish of Ruthven, in the presbytery of Meigle and county of Forfar, vacant by the death of the Rev. P. Barty.

The Queen has appointed Arthur Hardinge, Esq., to be Page of Honour to her Majesty, vice the Hon. Frederick William Stopford, resigned.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their youthful family, continue to reside at Abergeldie Castle.

The Prince and Princess will proceed to Dunrobin Castle on Tuesday, the 27th inst., on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. The Prince will, it is expected, review the Sutherlandshire Volunteers, of whom his Royal Highness is honorary colonel, on the 30th inst.

The Prince continues to have good sport shooting and deer-stalking.

The Princess takes her customary driving exercise around the environs of the Royal demesne.

### PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein continue to remain the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with their noble host and hostess, attended Divine service at the established church at Golspie.

### ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL IN ENGLAND.

The Prince Imperial, attended by Commander Duperré, Major Lamme, and Major Ferry, arrived at Dover on Tuesday, at half-past one o'clock, from Ostend, in the Belgian mail-boat the Count de Flandre (Captain Giraud). It had not become generally known that his Imperial Highness was on board, consequently only about a hundred persons had assembled upon the pier to witness the arrival of the illustrious refugee. The Prince was respectfully saluted by the spectators, whose attentions he acknowledged by touching his hat. He was attired in ordinary travelling costume. The Prince was received, upon landing, by Mr. Eborall, general manager of the South-Eastern Railway, who escorted him to the Lord Warden Hotel, where the Duc de Gramont had an interview with his Imperial Highness. The utmost privacy was observed during the Prince's stay; but, notwithstanding the desire to keep his departure strictly private, a large number of persons assembled in and about the station, and cheered his Imperial Highness as he proceeded to the special train. The Prince, who was visibly affected, shook hands with the Mayor and other gentlemen; and, at his desire, Mr. Eborall accompanied him in the Royal carriage, on his journey to Hastings. The Prince arrived at the Marine Hotel at five o'clock.

The Duc de Nemours and the Princesses Blanche and Marguerite d'Orleans arrived at Kew on Monday from Dover.

The Turkish Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the French Chargé-d'Affaires, and the Belgian Minister had interviews with Earl Granville at the Foreign Office on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Duke of Hamilton's residence in the Isle of Arran (Brodie Castle) is, it is stated, being prepared for the reception of the ex-Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial.

The Duke of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have left town for Eastwell Park. The Duchess is staying at Bowood Park, Wilts.

The Duke and Duchess de Montmorency have arrived at Brown's Hotel.

The Duke de Gramont arrived in London on Tuesday from the Continent.

The Duke de Persigny arrived in town on Monday from the Continent.

Earl Granville arrived in town on Tuesday from Walmer Castle.

The Right Hon. the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone arrived at their family residence on Carlton House-terrace on Tuesday from Walmer Castle, where they have been staying on a visit to Earl and Countess Granville.

The Right Hon. H. C. Childers and Mrs. Childers left the Admiralty, on Wednesday, for Brussels, en route for Germany.

The Count and Countess de Lavalette have arrived in London from Paris.

### THE CHURCH.

Mr. Henry Wilson, on the 29th ult., opened the schools attached to St. Mary's, Sheffield, erected by himself, at a cost of £4000.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has obtained the sanction of the Great Chapter of his cathedral to a scheme for holding general synods or conferences in the diocese.

A site for a new church, to be called Trinity church, on the east side of Finchley-road, about 300 yards beyond the "Swiss Cottage" and the college, has been given by Sir J. M. Wilson, as lord of the manor of Hampstead.

A handsome four-light window of stained glass was completed last Saturday and erected to the memory of the late Baroness Windsor, in the Church of St. Stephen, Redditch. The cost was defrayed by a public subscription.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Chichester paid his first visit since his elevation to the episcopate to the neighbourhood of Hastings, for the purpose of consecrating the parish church of Ore. Afterwards his Lordship consecrated the borough cemetery, which adjoins the church.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in giving notice that he intends holding the triennial visitation of his diocese, says it looks ridiculous on the part of a Bishop to deliver a long charge to the clergy of the several towns, after the newspapers have reported it fully on the occasion of the first delivery; and he therefore intends in each town to call attention to the special circumstances of the place, and then to speak on one topic of public importance, changing the subject each time.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, the Rev. Benjamin Jowett, M.A., tutor and Fellow of Balliol College and Regius Professor of Greek, was on Wednesday morning elected by the Fellows of Balliol College to the vacant headship of that society.

Twelve new junior exhibitions of £25 a year each, tenable for two years, have been established at Trinity College, Dublin, and will be awarded in each year to students in the rising Junior Freshman Class who have entered within the year.

The Rev. Arthur C. Wilson, of Chigwell, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the Head Mastership of the Queen's School at Basingstoke.

The Rev. H. St. J. Reade, M.A., has been appointed Head Master of Beccles Grammar School.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. John Byrne, jun., has been elected secretary of the Newspaper Press Fund. There were a hundred applicants.

The library and museum of the Royal College of Surgeons were closed on Thursday week for one month.

Mrs. G. Baker, wife of the Vicar of Fulham and niece of Lord Palmerston, has given £1400 for the building and fitting up a ward in the West London Hospital, at Hammersmith.

An excursion to Hampstead-heath of 1140 newspaper and fusce boys and girls took place on Monday. They were accompanied by several gentlemen who take an interest in the ragged-school movement.

A flower show by the inhabitants of the cottages erected at Penge by the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes was held on Saturday. The prizes were distributed in the evening by Mr. W. Sawyer.

Mr. Charles Edwards, of the Regent's Park Gardens, has presented a large number of plants for the use of the St. Pancras Workhouse; and Dr. Hooker, director of the Royal Kew Gardens, also sent plants for the use of the workhouse.

Mr. Spencer Percival, barrister for the City of London, will commence his sittings on Friday next in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall. The lists and notices of liverymen will be first received.

The North London Railway extension to Blackwall was opened for passenger traffic on Saturday. By means of this extension passengers from the northern suburbs to East India Dock, and the Ramsgate, Margate, and Gravesend steamers, will run direct to the old Blackwall station.

The first show of the Metropolitan Floral Society was held, on Tuesday, at the Crystal Palace. This society has been originated by the Rev. H. H. Dombrain, of Westwell, Kent, for the sake of encouraging the growth of florists' flowers, and has received the support of the leading florists and amateurs throughout England. Growers of florist flowers from all parts of England contended. The dahlias are especially well represented, both in number and quality.

The new Act on the Thames Conservancy is in several respects an improvement on its predecessors, its most important provision being that removing conditions which hampered previous legislation directed against the pollution of the river, and empowering the Board of Conservators, to enforce the existing enactments absolutely. They will also have power to compel steam-vessels on the Thames to consume their smoke, without needing the sanction of the Home Office; to purchase, compulsorily or otherwise, Gravesend Royal Terrace Pier; to remove, if necessary, the bridge at Oxford, which obstructs the flow of water into the Thames; and to make improvements on Battersea and Putney bridges.

The prizes to the successful students at the Government examinations held in connection with the Science and Art School, Clerkenwell-green, were distributed, last Saturday evening, by Mr. C. Lampert, who presided on the occasion. Mr. Hodgson Pratt, who founded the school last winter, said that, although the attendance had not been very encouraging, he thought it would be wrong to abandon the experiment until it had had a longer trial. He hoped that workmen and apprentices would join the classes, which would be reopened so soon as a sufficient number of applications had been received. Excellent addresses were made by the chairman, Mr. G. Green, Mr. E. Hall, Mr. J. Taylor, and others, on the importance of technical instruction for all classes of the industrial community.

From April 1 to Sept. 3 the national receipts were £25,350,571, or more than £3,000,000 short of the amount received in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £28,680,712. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £2,636,370.

An exhaustive letter on the New Forest, signed by "Forester," appears in the *Times*. In it is narrated the history of the encroachments of the Office of Woods and Forests upon the common rights of the New Forest, and an earnest appeal is made that their extraordinary preparations for planting so as to cover the whole space which they have obtained by Acts of Parliament may be frustrated, and the forest preserved as a beautiful recreation-ground.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Colonel Edward William Carlile Wright to be a Companion of the Bath.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the progress of recruiting for the Army without bounty continues to be most satisfactory.

The next examination for entrance to the Royal Military Academy will commence on Dec. 12. This alteration of date is not intended to affect in any way the usual conditions as to the age of the candidates.

By an order of the Commander-in-Chief the "Field Exercise," as revised, is to be at once put in force; the alterations are very numerous, but will give more trouble to the officers than to the men. The position of officers when on the field is entirely altered, and the form of salute of both officers and men changed.

An order has been received at Chatham Garrison from the Horse Guards stating that enlistments for regiments of the Line may be either long-service enlistments—i.e., for twelve years' army service—or short-service enlistments—i.e., six years' army service and six years' reserve service; but that for the present all enlistments for the cavalry, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Engineers will be long-service enlistments—for twelve years' army service.

The Duke of Cambridge visited Chatham yesterday week, and inspected and reviewed the whole of the troops now stationed in the garrison, to whom were added the 7th Dragoon Guards, from Maidstone. After the troops had been inspected there was a sham fight. At the close of the review, his Royal Highness addressed the commanding officers of corps, whom he complimented on the satisfactory manner in which the whole of the troops had acquitted themselves. The Duke then went to the general parade ground, where he inspected the recruits. He afterwards visited the School of Military Engineering, and inspected the Royal Engineer field-works, where he witnessed the trials made with a new pontoon, the invention of Lieutenant Blood.

A Parliamentary return, issued yesterday week, states that the total number of our serviceable rifled guns is 5325, of which 1723 are muzzle-loaders and 3602 breech-loaders. Of these, 586 are available for land service, 1778 for sea service, and 2961 for both services. The Royal gun factories are capable of producing 500 guns of various calibre per month.—By a return issued from the War Office we learn that the number of breech-loading infantry rifles produced since the adoption of the Snider breech-loading principle is:—By the conversion of muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders, 400,886; by the direct manufacture of breech-loaders, 58,667: total, 459,553. Carbines and muskets of other descriptions than infantry rifles—Converted, 122,629; new, 1350: total, 123,979; making a grand total of 583,532. Of these, 199,362 have been issued to the regular troops and the reserve forces. The number of Snider rifles in store at home and abroad on Aug. 8, 1870, was 284,279; the number of carbines and muskets other than Snider rifles, 16,644; making a total of 300,923. Breech-loading arms to the number of 164,000 are ordered for delivery during the year ending March 31, 1871.

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

The new regulations for the volunteers have been embodied in a series of circulars, which have been issued by the War Office. The principal features of the amended system are schools of instruction for officers at Woolwich, Chatham, Aldershot, Glasgow, London, and Manchester; an allowance of 5s. a day for a month for officers under instruction; a grant of £2 10s. (in addition to the present grant) for every officer or sergeant who obtains a certificate of proficiency; and the issue of Snider rifles to the volunteers, under special regulations to secure their being kept in good condition and safe custody.

The annual prizes subscribed for by the officers and gentlemen connected with the British Museum Company, 37th Middlesex, were shot for, yesterday week, at their range at Willesden. Sergeant Baynes won the company challenge cup; the principal money prize was won by Private Miller; the gold challenge medal by Sergeant Baynes; the album by Sergeant Baynes.

The Bank of England Rifle Association's competition for prizes was brought to a close on Monday at Wornwood-scrubbs. The association cup for the best aggregate of three scores in the two series was won by Sergeant Wright. The principal prizes were a silver dish, with patent cover, presented by Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., Governor of the Bank; and a gold watch, the gift of Mr. A. C. de Rothschild.

The 1st Administrative Hampshire Rifle Volunteers, which encamped last week at Hayling Island, were officially inspected, on Wednesday week, by Colonel Willis, C.B., Deputy Quarter-master General for the Southern Military District, who said that they were fit to take their place in the Line with regular troops. The drill was excellent, and the skirmishing the best he had seen for many a day.

The annual inspection of the 19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers was made, last Saturday, by Colonel Strange, C.B. Royal Artillery. At the close of the inspection a square was formed, with the officers in front. Colonel Strange said it had been his usual custom first to tell volunteers what faults he had to find with them, and then to give them such praise as particular points in their behaviour on the field might seem to justify. On the present occasion, however, they had not given him any cause for fault finding, but had, on the contrary, acquitted themselves in a manner which in many respects merited his cordial commendation.

Last Saturday the annual prize shooting of the 13th (Southport) Lancashire took place at the range on the North Shore. Thirty-four members competed. The winners of the company prizes were Messrs. Brown, Drouilly, Maddock, F. Richardson, Bullock, Waring, Clegg, Gregory, Hodge, and Richardson. The officers' prizes were won by Messrs. Salthouse, Maddock, Webster, Houghton, Bullock, and Hodge.

At Samsun, in Turkey, 2500 houses and six churches have been destroyed by a fire. In Macedonia fires have also taken place, destroying eighty-five houses.

A lady and gentleman, who were visitors to Ramsgate, strolled on Tuesday along the seashore as far as Dumpton, whilst the tide was rising, and suddenly found themselves at the foot of a cliff and surrounded by the waves. A boat's crew observed them, and, at the risk of being dashed to pieces upon the rock, succeeded in getting both of them into the boat.

Notice has been received from the French Post Office that the next mail for India, &c., will, in order to avoid Paris, be sent by way of Amiens, Rouen, and Tours to Marseilles, which will cause a delay of twenty-four hours. As the least inconvenient arrangement for the public, the mail will be dispatched from London on Friday night, as usual, and the packet will await its arrival at Marseilles. A longer delay than twenty-four hours would be caused by sending the Indian mail through Germany, and thence to Brindisi.





THE DEFENCE OF PARIS: CATTLE AND SHEEP IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.





"LIGHTING A BEACON," BY LE POITTEVIN.  
(MESSRS. GOUPILO AND CO.'S COPYRIGHT.)—SEE PAGE 265



## THE WAR.

Our last weekly statement of the progress of the war between the great armies of France and Germany terminated with the brief telegraphic account of a defeat of Marshal M'Mahon's army on the banks of the Meuse, near the old fortified city of Sedan. This action, which has since proved to be merely the precursor of another much more important, took place on Tuesday week, the 30th inst., commencing with the surprise of the detached corps under General de Failly, at Beaumont, on the west side of the river, and resulting in the loss of Marshal M'Mahon's first position at Vaux, between the towns of Mouzon and Carignan. We refer now to the Map engraved for page 279 of our present Number, in which our readers will find the names of most of the places to be mentioned. The fighting was resumed on Wednesday, the 31st., as stated in the Belgian telegrams which appeared in our last week's summary of the news; but it was not then of a decisive character, since Marshal M'Mahon's object was only to secure his retreat from the neighbourhood of Carignan to Sedan. But Thursday, Sept. 1, was the day of the great battle around Sedan; the final defeat of the whole French army, which was helplessly crushed, hemmed in on all sides, and at last forced to surrender, while the Emperor Napoleon, who was at Sedan, also became a prisoner, giving himself up to the King of Prussia next morning; and the entire campaign might seem to be concluded, so far as regards military movements in the open field. We shall now endeavour, by collating the best descriptions of the special correspondents of the London daily papers, several of whom had the opportunity of seeing the battle on Thursday week, to set before our readers a correct narrative of this tremendous affair. The other news of the war, including the attempt of Marshal Bazaine, on the night of Wednesday week, to break out of Metz, and his renewed discomfiture and confinement by the Prussians under General Manteuffel, belonging to the army of Prince Frederick Charles, need not occupy much of our attention. It is of the battle fought among the hills all round Sedan, from five o'clock in the morning to five o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday week, that we have now to speak. Our map, which comprehends the whole country from Rocroy and the Forest of Ardennes, in the north, to Varennes, in the south, amidst the Forest of Argonne, and from Rheims, in Champagne, on the east side, to Montmédy, on the west, close up to the frontier of Belgian Luxembourg, will be found exceedingly useful.

We related last week the march of the French army under M'Mahon from Rheims to the banks of the Meuse by a very indirect route, turning aside from Reims to Vouziers, and thence passing through the wooded and hilly district of the Argonne in a north-westerly direction, so as to come out upon the valley of the Meuse at Raucourt, near Mouzon, and at Beaumont. Here the French army, with the Emperor at headquarters, made its first appearance on Saturday, the 27th ult., having left Rheims on the previous Monday. The army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, or Third German Army, had in the mean time, accompanied by the King, who joined his son at Ligny, on the 24th, turned aside from its westward advance on Paris and struck to the north, from Bar-le-Duc to Suippes, a few miles east of the abandoned French camp near Châlons. Its exploring light cavalry found the Châlons camp already broken up, M'Mahon having left it on Sunday, the 26th; and it was presently ascertained that M'Mahon had likewise quitted Rheims, to proceed towards the north-west, as was rumoured, in the hope of joining Marshal Bazaine somewhere between Mézières and Montmédy, since Bazaine was then said to have escaped from the Prussians at Metz. The Crown Prince Frederick William and the King of Prussia thereupon set off in close pursuit of M'Mahon through the Argonne, taking the route of Buzancy, which lies some miles to the south of the road chosen, a day or two before, by M'Mahon, and which comes out upon the valley of the Meuse, near Stenay.

In the neighbourhood of this place it was joined by the newly-formed army of the Crown Prince Albert of Saxony, which had come down the valley of the Meuse, probably from near Verdun. This army consists of troops detached from the Second German Army, that of Prince Frederick Charles, which had been found larger than was required at Metz. This army of the Crown Prince of Saxony, which is now called the Fourth German Army, consists of three army corps, the Guards; the 4th, of Prussian Saxons and men of the Saxon Duchies; and the 12th, composed of subjects of the kingdom of Saxony. The 12th Army Corps, be it observed, is the same which fought against the Prussians in July, 1866, at Gitschin and Sadowa, under the command of the same Crown Prince of Saxony. The composition of the Third German Army, that of the Crown Prince of Prussia, has been repeatedly noticed. It comprises, after detaching the Baden and Wurtemberg troops for the sieges of Strasbourg and Phalsbourg, the 5th Army Corps, from Posen; the 6th, from Silesia; the 11th, from Hesse and Nassau; and the 1st and 2nd Corps of the King of Bavaria's army, with another Wurtemberg corps. Hence it will be perceived that, of the whole German force assembled last week on the Meuse to contend with M'Mahon, two Bavarian and one Saxon army corps, mustering not much less than 100,000 men altogether, were not soldiers of the kingdom of Prussia, but served the other German States, which, having vainly opposed Prussia in 1866, are now allied with her in a permanent Confederation. It was arranged that the army of the Saxon Prince should co-operate on the right flank with that of the Crown Prince of Prussia, the general command being held, at least nominally, by the King of Prussia, while it was really directed by Baron von Moltke, his Chief of the Staff. The Crown Prince of Prussia was advised by General von Blumenthal. Such was the force, amounting to nearly 170,000 men, which prepared last week to encounter the French army, numbering 110,000, in its attempted passage up the Meuse valley towards Montmédy. We shall now see when and where the hostile forces met each other and how they came into collision.

Referring again to the Map, and bearing in mind that the design of M'Mahon was to move southward up the course of the river, but still to keep possession of both its banks, if he could, until he should arrive opposite Montmédy, the reader will also recollect that the Prussians were in full force between Buzancy and Beaumont, occupying the hills and forests on the skirt of the Argonne. The nameless little stream marked south of Beaumont, which flows down from Oches and Sommauthe, in those hills, may show the wooded valley out of which they came when they pounced upon the corps of General de Failly, on Tuesday, the 30th, taking it suddenly and by surprise. It was at Stonne, four miles west of Beaumont; here numbered 30,000; but they had neglected, as usual, to watch the neighbouring woods. The troops which made the attack were the 4th and 12th Saxon and the 1st Bavarian Army Corps, by whom De Failly's advanced corps was soon overpowered, losing several of its regiments, while the remainder were driven back in confusion across the Meuse and pursued beyond Mouzon. The main body of the French army, under the Marshal, had begun that morning to move from its camp at Vaux, between Mouzon and Carignan, intending to

proceed up the Meuse valley; but it was stopped by the routed corps of De Failly tumbling back upon it. M'Mahon seems, in this emergency, to have displayed a great deal of skill and prompt decision. He withdrew again to Vaux, in good order, and there rallied the whole of his army, keeping the Germans in check, meantime, by a deceptive show of force on the river banks. The right wing of the German army, consisting of the Bavarians and Saxons, nevertheless pursued the French across the river, and the fighting was renewed on the same day at Moullins, and later at Vaux, in front of the Marshal's encampment. The French seemed to be gaining some advantage in the middle of the day, but towards night fortune changed to the German side, and the French were repulsed in the direction of the Sedan road, and beyond their encampment at Vaux. The last hours of the combat were a desperate contest, great slaughter taking place on both sides. Confidence in French success had been entertained all the afternoon in the town of Carignan; the Emperor and the officers of his household had obtained night accommodations, intending to sleep at Carignan; but at seven o'clock in the evening the Emperor was seen leaving the town suddenly, the couriers and suite were following in a hurry, the cannonade was heard nearer and nearer, masses of soldiers were arriving in the town, and people began to run away in every direction. The French cavalry, cuirassiers and chasseurs, suffered considerably. The Prussians entered Carignan at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning.

We now come to the conflict of Wednesday, the 31st ult., of which little has hitherto been reported. On that morning, it appears, the main body of M'Mahon's army was again attacked on the plain of Douzy, which is on the right bank of the Meuse, the Germans pressing upon the rear of the retreating force, which drew off in the direction of Sedan, ten miles from Carignan. The conflict extended nearly four miles between Douzy, Armigny, and Brevilly, to about five miles from Carignan in the Sedan direction. The French were at length driven quite up to Sedan, leaving their enemies, as our Map will show, in possession of the road from Mouzon through Mairy, which crosses the small river Chières at Douzy, and by which the Germans were enabled, on the Wednesday night, to extend their left wing as far as Francheval, towards the forests of the Belgian frontier. This was a most important advantage, completing as it did, on the eastern side of Sedan, the inclosure of the French army. The southern side was already closed by the Prussian advance, after the surprise and flight of De Failly at Beaumont; and the German left wing, marching northward from Chemery, took up its position at Frenoy, on the western side of Sedan, just opposite Donchery. We must once more invite reference to our Map, for the clear explanation of this state of things, before we relate

## THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

It will be seen at a glance that the river Meuse, below the town of Sedan—that is, between Sedan and Donchery—makes a singular winding bend to the north, forming a little peninsula two or three miles long, in which is the village of Iges. At the base of this peninsula are Torcy, close to the west side of Sedan, and Donchery, on the right bank of the Meuse. In order to get all round Sedan, from the west side to the north, and to form a junction with the right wing extended from Francheval, thereby completing the investment of the city, the left wing of the German army would have to cross the river at Donchery, and to pass outside of the long bend, by a place named St. Menges, nearly opposite to Iges, till it reached Givonne and La Chapelle, on the high road from Sedan to Bouillon. This was the operation effected by the Crown Prince of Prussia, with his Prussians and Wurtembergers, in the great battle of Thursday week, valiantly supported by the Bavarians, under General von der Tann, who pressed the French army hard at Bazeilles and Balan, suburbs to the south-east of the city; and not less valiantly by the Saxons, under their own Crown Prince, who held the east side to La Chapelle. When the circle was completed, a work of nearly twelve hours' fierce fighting against a hundred thousand desperate Frenchmen, the capture of Sedan, of Marshal M'Mahon's army, and of the Emperor Napoleon, was a necessary result. The French had repeatedly attempted, in the course of that fatal day, to break through the circle which Von Moltke had directed to be drawn around them. But every attempt was defeated, till the mass of disordered troops—no longer an army, but a mob of soldiers—was forced to take shelter under the walls of the fortified city. Then, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the white flag of surrender was sent out to the King of Prussia, and the terrible struggle was past.

Such is the mere outline of this mighty battle, some incidents of which are told in the reports of newspaper correspondents; but no official account has yet been published. Marshal M'Mahon was severely wounded, early in the day, by a piece of bombshell, which broke his right hip, at the same time killing his horse. The command was then taken by General Wimpffen, who had arrived in France from Algiers, just in time to join this army from Châlons, not having yet been engaged in the present war. There was a rumour amongst the Bavarian troops that the Emperor in person was fighting against them, some time in the afternoon; but this wants confirmation, and it is not exactly known where his Majesty stood during the battle. The King of Prussia, with Count Bismarck, General von Moltke, and the Minister of War, General von Roon, was on the hill of Cheveuge, near Frenoy, three miles from the city of Sedan, but commanding a panoramic view of all the hills on his left hand, to the west and north of the city, and of the long bend of the Meuse; while he could look down, on his right hand, over its southern suburbs, to Bazeilles, and towards the Saxon position. The Crown Prince of Prussia, with General Blumenthal, was upon the hill above Donchery, having crossed the river, with a part of his army, by means of two pontoon bridges. This movement was effected at daybreak, under cover of the morning fog, assisted by a thick wood close to the river's bank. The main defensive position of the French army was at Floing, on the east side of the long loop of the Meuse and on the north side of Sedan. Here the French had intrenched themselves upon the crown of a hill, from which they could only be dislodged by a converging fire of artillery plied fast and furiously on the opposite hills occupied by the Prussians. As soon as the French retired, the position was seized by the Prussian infantry, and several daring charges of French cavalry failed to remove them. But the severest part of the fighting, with respect to the German infantry, was that which fell to the share of the Bavarians, who stormed the bridges at Bazeilles, in spite of the French mitrailleuses, and defended their position, with remarkable bravery, throughout the day. The Saxons, too, in resisting the last efforts of the French to cut a way out through their position at Francheval, behaved most courageously, and earned the highest praise.

## SURRENDER OF THE EMPEROR.

The messenger, General Reille, who brought to the King of Prussia, an hour before sunset, General Wimpffen's proposal for a capitulation of the army, brought a letter also to his Majesty from the Emperor Napoleon. It was written by the Emperor's

own hand, as follows:—"Mon Frère,—N'ayant pu mourir à la tête de mon armée, je dépose mon épée au pied de votre Majesté." In answer to the offer of military capitulation, General von Moltke, at the King's desire, sent word to General Wimpffen, that the only terms that could be allowed were the absolute surrender of the whole force, with guns, horses, and material. General Wimpffen, in reply, declared that he would never sign terms so disgraceful to the French army. It was then intimated to him that the little city of Sedan, with the immense crowd of soldiers huddled together in it, would be bombarded at ten o'clock next morning, if the capitulation were not signed. The King withdrew to his headquarters at Vendresse, ten miles distant, having first written a brief note to the Emperor, using for a desk a cottage chair held by two of his Aides-de-Camp. He seems to have appointed Count Bismarck to arrange with the Emperor for a personal interview between the two Sovereigns.

At an early hour on the Friday morning Count Bismarck, who had lodged that night at Donchery, was informed that the Emperor was coming to meet him, and to see the King. Count Bismarck hastened from his lodgings through the street, and met the Emperor's carriage just outside the town. As the Emperor stopped and alighted the Prussian Minister of State uncovered his head, and stood with his hat in his hand, and, on a sign or request from the Emperor to put it on, the Count replied, "Sire, I receive your Majesty as I would my own Royal master." There happened to be, near the place where they met, a few hundred yards outside the squalid town of Donchery, the humble cottage of a handloom weaver, of whom there are numbers around Sedan. Count Bismarck led the way, and entered it. The room was not inviting. The Count walked up stairs, and found that the apartment was filled by the handloom and appliances of the weaver; so he descended, and found the Emperor sitting on a stone outside. Two chairs were brought out of the cottage. The Emperor sat down in one outside the cottage; Count Bismarck took the other and placed it on his Majesty's left-hand side. The officers in attendance on their fallen master lay down, some distance apart, on a small plot of grass in front of the cottage. The conversation was a strange one, and Count Bismarck has repeated the principal points of it. The great point to be gained was peace; but, as far as his Imperial Majesty was concerned, no assurance of it could be obtained by Count Bismarck. The Emperor stated that he had no power. He could not negotiate a peace; he could not give orders to the army, nor to Marshal Bazaine; the Empress was Regent of France, and on her and her Ministers must devolve negotiations. Count Bismarck thereupon remarked that it was of no avail to hold any further conversation on political matters with his Majesty, and that it would be of no use to see the King. The Emperor desired to see the King in person, but Count Bismarck declared that it was not possible to accede to his Majesty's wishes "until the capitulation had been signed." "Then, as the conversation was becoming rather dangerous, and as the situation was becoming difficult on both sides, we ended it." The interview terminated. Count Bismarck went to see the King. The Emperor withdrew to consult his officers.

Negotiations went on during several hours of that morning, and it was past eleven before the modifications which the French urged as to the officers' side-arms and parole were agreed to. At last the capitulations were signed, as agreed upon by General Wimpffen, with General von Moltke and Count Bismarck:—"The garrison and army of Sedan to surrender as prisoners of war, to be sent into Germany; the officers to be liberated on parole that they would not serve against the King of Prussia in case the war goes on; all horses, guns, and munitions of war to be given up. The Emperor's detention in Germany was understood to be a part of the stipulation.

When all this had been arranged the King of Prussia met the Emperor as his prisoner. On a wooded knoll sloping down to the Meuse at Frenoy, a short way outside Sedan, and separated from it by the river, stands a pretty country house built in imitation of an old château, but perfectly new, and provided with glass conservatories at the angles. It commands a beautiful view of the valley and town, and is surrounded by a pleasure-ground and a small plantation, secluded from the road. About two o'clock the King, with his body-guard and an escort of cuirassiers, attended by the Crown Prince and a staff of general officers, proceeded to this château, which was charmingly furnished, and received the Emperor, who came with his personal followers and staff in charge under escort, which was ranged on the other side of the avenue, facing the cuirassiers. The King and his captive retired into the glass house off one of the saloons on the drawing-room floor, and they could be seen by the Staff outside engaged in earnest dialogue. After the interview with the King, the Emperor had a few moments' conversation with the Crown Prince, in which he was much agitated when alluding to the kind and courteous manner of the King. His great anxiety seemed to be not to be exhibited to his own soldiers. The result was, however, that his Majesty, wishing to avoid one mischief, was exposed to a great humiliation, for his course had to be altered to avoid Sedan, and thus he had to pass through the lines of the Prussian army.

The departure of the Emperor took place at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. The city of Sedan had been occupied by the Prussians on the previous day, and all the French soldiers disarmed and put under guard as prisoners of war. But the Emperor, instead of re-entering the city, was permitted to stay the Friday night in the château or villa at Frenoy, from which he started next day, in a close carriage with four horses and two postillions, for the Belgian town of Bouillon, on his way to Cassel. The carriage was escorted by a troop of Black Hussars, some riding before and some behind it. An open carriage, with several French and German officers, appointed to wait on his Majesty; a dozen other carriages, in which travelled his personal attendants and domestic servants, and a number of fine saddle-horses belonging to him, formed part of the procession. The Emperor himself, who wore the képi and undress uniform of a Lieutenant-General, with the star of the Legion of Honour, looked pale and worn, but quite self-possessed. Beside him in the carriage sat the Prince de la Moskowa, a son of Marshal Ney. Among his attendants were General Castelnau, one of his aides-de-camp, Generals Reille and Vaubert, and twenty other French officers. On entering Belgian territory the escort was changed for one of Belgian chasseurs. His Majesty passed Saturday night at the Hôtel des Postes, at Bouillon, where he dined with thirty guests. On Sunday he went on by railway to Liège and Verviers, whence he proceeded, next day, to his present abode, the palace of Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel. He received a telegram, on his journey, announcing the safe arrival of his son, the Prince Imperial, at Maubeuge; and on the platform of the Jemelle station he met Prince Pierre Bonaparte, with whom he had a few minutes' talk.

The number of French prisoners taken by the Prussians at Sedan is estimated at 80,000, besides nearly 12,000 who were disarmed and detained on entering Belgium. It is said that about 450 pieces of artillery belonging to Marshal M'Mahon's army have also become the property of Prussia. Marshal



McMahon was removed to Bouillon for surgical care; but we regret to learn that he has died of his wound.

The German army is on its way towards Paris. A portion of that army, with the King of Prussia, entered Rheims last Monday; and on Wednesday night some of the advanced corps were at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, forty miles from the capital. A sortie of the garrison at Strasbourg has been repulsed.

### THE MAGAZINES.

The exciting events now taking place upon the Continent tell upon periodical literature in two ways—by occasioning a demand for matter referring to the topic of the hour, and by temporarily engendering a distaste for everything that bears no relation to it. Thus, neither the lively opening of "Harry Richmond," the new story in the *Cornhill*, nor the rapid and dramatic winding up of "Against Time," will attract anything like the notice they would have obtained under other circumstances. We turn from them to something apparently more in harmony with the emotions suggested by the daily newspaper, and are rewarded by finding, in the "Reminiscences of a Zouave," clear traces of the lively Parisian pen which has long delighted the readers of this periodical. The story is, however, less humorous than usual; an undercurrent of deep, even tragic, pathos blends with the animated flow of sarcasm and epigram. It seems as though the impending ruin of the Second Empire had inspired its witty, but hitherto not very earnest, assailant with a deeper seriousness than ordinarily belongs to him. "Lady Caroline" is also a pathetic story, interesting in subject, and told in an elegant style. Two other contributions deserve special notice—one, "Out of Eden," a poem, by Mr. P. B. Marston, elaborately ingenious in structure, exquisite in versification, and replete with deep and tender feeling; the other a clever paper on that universal malady of authors, "literary exhaustion;" concluding appropriately enough with the announcement that the writer intends to write no more, lest his remarks should become applicable to himself.

*Macmillan* commences with an article on the all-absorbing subject, which is, however, too much of a retrospect to possess much interest for readers whose sympathies are engrossed by the present. It will be found useful as a record of some circumstances whose bearing on the present state of things is not unimportant, but which have almost passed out of memory. Professor Seeley's essay on "The English Revolution of the Nineteenth Century" is, like all he writes, eloquent and brilliant. The point chiefly insisted on is the progressive organisation of public opinion during the last century, and its consequent increase in efficiency and influence. Mr. R. H. Horne's literary reminiscences are amusingly egotistical, but embody some entertaining anecdotes. Mrs. Fawcett's vigorous and argumentative essay on the representation of minorities is an unanswerable proof of the ability of women to take part in political discussion.

Recent events have confirmed, while they have superseded, the speculations of the frank and intelligent writer on the war in *Fraser's Magazine*. Mr. Froude's article on our colonial policy is a powerful argument in support of two main ideas, the necessity of retaining our colonies and of systematically organising emigration. The second paper on "Mahometanism in the Levant" is as interesting as the first. The notice of what we may call the Mohammedan Broad Church, illustrated by a splendid translation from an Arabic poet, is especially worthy of attention. Dr. Latham, in an ingenious paper, traces the story and personages of "Titus Andronicus" to the Byzantine Empire; and Mr. Proctor propounds some startling speculations respecting the planet Saturn. There are, it appears, grounds for conjecturing that this remote and apparently frigid planet may be in such a state of internal incandescence as to supply both light and heat to his system of rings and satellites.

*Blackwood* has a pretty story, "Milly's First Love," and a review of Father Newman's poems—valuable in many respects, but evidently the production of one who has felt Dr. Newman's personal influence too strongly to subject his works to dispassionate criticism. "Major Corkhardt's War Letter," supposed to emanate from an imaginary special correspondent, mixes up extravagant fiction with circumstances really obtained from authentic sources in a style that will certainly perplex many of the Major's readers.

The *Fortnightly Review* has an excellent number. Mr. Morley's brief paper on the present relations of France and Germany is a fine example of vigorous thought and trenchant style. Like most observers, Mr. Morley looks for the establishment of a republic as the provisional—he seems to consider it the final—solution of the political problem, so far as the internal affairs of France are concerned. We wish we could discern equal ground for his expectation that in such a case "the country would have its ablest and most high-minded men in the possession of power." This is not one of the beliefs that repose upon experience. Now that German ideas are in the ascendant, a notice of Hegel's political speculations will attract attention. The most interesting to English readers are his reflections on the Reform Bill of 1832, the practical good sense of which will astonish those who take it for granted that a thinker must be a dreamer. We can only briefly allude to four excellent papers, Mr. Thornton's refutation of the utilitarian theory; Mr. Keibel on the influence of personal character in statesmanship; Mr. Morris's account of the model New York code; and Mr. Marx's "Russia Under Alexander II."

The *Contemporary Review* opens with an analysis of the political characters of Napoleon III. and Count Bismarck, by Mr. R. H. Hutton. Like all Mr. Hutton's essays, it is somewhat over-subtle, but penetrating and suggestive. It concludes with the wish that the overthrow of Napoleon had been effected by a statesman of a less Napoleonic type. Mr. Reichel gives a clear and interesting account of the manner in which the Irish Church has succeeded in reconstituting herself. The organisation seems unexceptionable; the weak point appears to be that the funds required to work it effectively are not forthcoming. Professor Spencer's article on the revision of the authorised version of the Scriptures teems with pertinent examples of the work the revisers will have to do, and takes a very cheerful view of the success with which it is likely to be accomplished.

Mrs. Oliphant's "Three Brothers" is concluded in *Saint Paul's*. There is little else worthy of notice except a homely but sensible paper on "The English Aspect of the War," in which we think we recognise the pen of Mr. Anthony Trollope.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has, as usual, a great variety of entertaining papers. The war is not forgotten, but more partisan feeling than is quite agreeable to witness is displayed in an attempt to paint Count Bismarck very black; and in a communication from Paris by some one who apparently thinks that the French gained the battle of Gravelotte. An historical paper on the battle-fields of the Rhine adheres more strictly to matter of fact. Among miscellaneous contributions may be mentioned Mr. Hatton's interesting reminiscences of Mark Lemon, and an answer to the query, "Can fish feel pain?"

which is resolved in the affirmative. Mr. Sutherland Edwards's serial fiction, "Malvina," is worthy of the author of the "Three Louisas," and a real acquisition to the magazine.

*Tinsley's Magazine*, *Temple Bar*, the *Argosy*, and *Belgravia* are all readable enough, and very suitable for the seaside, which is all they appear to aim at at present. The only articles in any of them, at least, of higher pretensions, are a graphic sketch of "Germany under War," in *Temple Bar*; and an account of one of the most picturesque of the Popes, Paul III., in the same periodical. This essay, apparently by Mr. T. A. Trollope, is forcibly written, but its value is entirely destroyed by inaccuracy and religious partisanship. *London Society* fulfils its programme with its usual efficiency; and the *Britannia* is sufficiently readable. We have also to acknowledge and commend *Good Words*, the *Month*, *Cassell's Magazine*, the *Leisure Hour*, the *Sunday Magazine*, and the *Floral World*.

*The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. By Charles Dickens. No. VI. (Chapman and Hall.) The circumstances under which this last production of Dickens's pen makes its appearance exempt it from any but the most respectful criticism. We shall simply observe that it is distinguished by the same merits and defects as the earlier numbers of the work.

### THE FARM.

The rain seems to have been pretty general all over the country, and to have come just at the finish of harvest. The late-sown turnips have much improved with the downfall, but it was hardly soon enough for early-sown swedes, which in places are slightly attacked with mildew. The grass has grown wonderfully, and the face of the country begins to appear green once more. On the Lincolnshire wolds wheat and barley have yielded well; stubbles are being rapidly broken up, and some fields are already sown with mustard, whilst in places seeds are beginning to be ploughed for wheat. Cabbages are good and plentiful, and potatoes also promise well. Several vessels have lately left the Humber for the Continent laden with potatoes, the crop abroad not being good.

The low averages at the Cotswold ram sales are being continued among the longwools in Lincolnshire. Some account for it by the absence of Continental buyers; but the dry summer and bad farmers' year which 1869-70 has been is undoubtedly the true cause. At Messrs. Dudding's sale at Pantou four shearlings were let at an average of £29 15s.; and among the two shears let £51 was the highest price for a winner of six prizes, which went to Mr. Kemp. The second-prize sheep at Oxford was hired by Mr. Needham for £35. Sixty were offered for sale; only one was unsold; and the rest averaged £12 17s. 6d.

The thirtieth ram show at Biscathorpe took place on the 1st inst., and Mr. T. Kirkham had a large company from all parts of the kingdom. The highest price was £12 (H. Mackinder) for a shearling, the sixty let averaging £13 7s. 6d. The average of the two shears was £11 9s. 8d., and £10 the top price (Mr. Needham); whilst the aged sheep went at £8 2s. 9d. each, the general average being a little over £12 for 110 head. This result is much below that of previous years; but the sheep had not deteriorated in any way; indeed, they were considered equal, if not superior, to former years.

The late Mr. Davy's sale, at Owersby, was well attended on Monday last. Mr. Havercroft (who also showed some fine sheep, and had a good letting on the 2nd inst.) gave 55 gs., the top price, for a shearling; and Mr. Greetham also took another high-priced ram. The eighty shearlings averaged £15 1s. 9d.; the fifty-two two shears, £12 19s. 7d.; and the eighteen old sheep, £12 5s. 6d. With the exception of one pen, which went to Mr. Banks Stanhope, at 74s., the ewes were bought in, at prices varying from 74s. to 80s.; they were low in condition.

The Aylesby ram show partakes more of a private entertainment of friends than a day of public business. This year sixty-two pure Leicesters were catalogued, half of which were shearlings of very fine quality. The flock is one of the oldest and purest in the kingdom, being of eighty years' standing, and in direct descent, through Mr. Philip Skipworth, from the Dishley flock, the best sheep from Buckley and Holme Pierrepont having also been introduced. The hirers of the shearlings have the first refusal of them as two shears. Nothing is let under 10 gs., and 30 gs. to 35 gs. were the highest prices this year, several sheep going into Scotland, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and the south, whilst several are taken by Lincolnshire breeders. The average was slightly under that of last year, when it was £15. After the sheep are taken, the company adjourn to a splendid lunch, where the loyal and complimentary toasts are given, and songs and speeches finish the day.

Mr. Charles Howard showed a very fine lot of Oxfordshire Downs, on the 2nd inst., at Biddenham; twelve, that would have commanded fair prices in other years, were unsold, and the thirty-five averaged £9 1s. 6d.; of these, 19 gs. was the highest price for a shearling, bought by Mr. Milton Druce, and 5½ gs. for the lowest. At Mr. Masfen's sale of Shropshires, the fifty-eight shearlings averaged nearly £10, and the old sheep 13 gs.; whilst the ewes in good condition ranged from 45s. to 82s. 6d. each. At Mr. Keeling's one sheep, Royalty, made 50 gs. (Mr. Evans), and Mr. Masfen gave 15 gs. for another, the general average being nearly 12 gs. One pen of ewes made £5 each. In Scotland sheep have also been going cheaply. At Forbes, Mr. Harris's Leicesters averaged nearly £5; and at Aberdeen Mr. Garland gave 20 gs. for a prize sheep; but few rams made much over £5 each. The Kelso sale is expected to be better.

The Worcestershire Society, reorganised last year, held its annual meeting, last week, at Kidderminster. In a good show of shorthorns, Lord Sudeley's Mandarin beat Mr. Garne's Royal Butterfly 20th, and won the cup; and Messrs. Perry's Duke of Lancaster (winner at Bingley Hall) was the first prize-yearling bull. Mr. Garne's Pride of the Heath was the best cow, and Mr. James Webb won easily in two-year-old heifers with Bella. Earl Beauchamp won the premium for dairy cows, and in a weak lot of Herefords Mr. Rogers's Battenhall was the first bull. The shearling Shropshire rams were, perhaps, the best class in the show. Mrs. Beach was first and Mr. C. Randall second, whilst Mr. Keeling and Mr. Firmstone won with ewes and thearves. Mr. Wheeler beat Mr. Duckering in two classes of pigs. Lord Coventry's Umpire was the first stallion, and Mr. W. Wynn's A 1 stood first among the agricultural horses.

The Craven Society had but a poor show at Skipton. Captain Tennant won the 20 gs.-cup for the best collection of shorthorns. The horses were in larger number. Mr. Wright won with thoroughbred stallions, and among a large lot of pigs Mr. Lister won several prizes. The spread of foot-and-mouth disease tended to check the exhibition of cattle, and it is understood that some small agricultural meetings as well as one or two sales of shorthorns are postponed on a similar account. The dry season told upon the Caister stock, which came out low in condition, cows and calves averaging but £20 11s. 8d. Fairs have been thinly supplied, and low prices ruled for both cattle and sheep.

### THE WAREHOUSE FOR AID TO THE WOUNDED.

Since the first battles of the war between France and Germany we have recorded week by week the efforts made by the International Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded to furnish medical and surgical aid, with the needful provision of medicines, nourishing food and comforting cordials, articles of clothing and bedding, materials for dressing and bandaging wounds, and various instruments and utensils, which were never so much wanted anywhere, it seems, as they now are in the neighbourhood of Metz and of Sedan. The London branch of this beneficent society, whose labours and gifts are bestowed with perfect impartiality on the sufferers of both the hostile armies, has already been intrusted with funds to the amount of more than £75,000, which are expended by the committee with the utmost care and attention; but it has also been receiving a vast quantity of contributions in kind, sent from all parts of the country to the offices, at No. 2, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, directly opposite St. Martin's Church. The offices, formed of two adjoining houses and shops, are distinguished outside by a large flag with a red cross, the Christian and cosmopolitan banner of this society, and by inscriptions in three languages—English, French, and German—stating the objects of its work. The shops, on the ground floor, are partly filled with boxes, cases, and bales of miscellaneous contents, which have been offered to the charitable uses of the society, and partly occupied by the ladies and gentlemen who have generously devoted many days of this summer and autumn to the toilsome drudgery of a warehouse for the sake of soothing pain or saving life on the blood-stained fields of France. The committee-rooms and secretaries' rooms, for the transaction of business, are situated on the upper floors. It is in the tasks of opening, examining, sorting, recording in books, adapting or preparing for use, arranging, and packing, and dispatching the multiplicity of things sent in, that the industry and contriving sagacity of the assistants are mainly exercised; and our Illustration gives but a slight notion of the aspect of real work presented by their scene of operations. On Saturday last the London society dispatched four surgeons and about two tons of stores, medicines, and instruments to Luxembourg and Arlon. Their departure was attended by a pleasing incident—each of the surgeons having handed to him, when on the point of starting, a pocket case of instruments, the gift of Princess Louisa.

Mr. J. L. W. Thudicum, M.D., writes that twelve British surgeons, under the leadership of Mr. John Simon, F.R.S., medical officer of the Privy Council, are gone to Bingen, on the Rhine, there to establish and work a field hospital for 200 wounded men. The German Aid Society has forwarded twenty new tents, 200 beds, and all the furniture of the hospital, and opened a credit, at Bingen, of £250 in addition. The London society has undertaken to pay the travelling expenses of the junior surgeons, to furnish all necessary surgical instruments and appliances, and to assist towards defraying the general expense of the undertaking. The Government of the North German Confederation has undertaken the furnishing of rations to the patients and of quarters to the staff. A small sum of money has been placed at Dr. Thudicum's disposal by several donors, either for the purchase of anaesthetics, or for any other purpose conducive to the relief of the sick and wounded.

### WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Sept. 3:—

In London the births of 2055 children (1043 boys and 1012 girls) were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1426. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1929, and the deaths 1265, per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2122 births and 1391 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 67 below, and the deaths 35 above, the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 440 deaths, including 9 from small-pox, 19 from measles, 129 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 10 from croup, 21 from whooping-cough, 3 from typhus, 29 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 7 from simple continued fever, 7 from erysipelas, and 156 from diarrhoea. From "simple cholera" and choleraic diarrhoea 5 deaths were registered. The fatality of diarrhoea is rapidly declining, while scarlet fever appears to be more than maintaining the ground it has held for a considerable time in the metropolis. Fifty-six deaths resulted from violence: of these 43 were accidental—including 22 by fractures, 6 by drowning, and 3 (infants) by suffocation. Eight suicides were registered. A girl, aged nine years, and a brickmaker, aged sixty-two years, both died, on Aug. 31, of sunstroke. Nine fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned last week.

During the week ending the 3rd inst. 4669 births and 3557 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 26 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The mean of the annual rates for the four preceding weeks was 23 per 1000. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—Liverpool, 38 per 1000; Bradford, 27; Manchester, 29; Salford, 34; London, 23; Birmingham, 22; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 29; Leeds, 32; Portsmouth, 15; Sheffield, 27; Hull, 28; Wolverhampton, 26; Bristol, 32; Nottingham, 27; Sunderland, 19; Leicester, 23; and Norwich, 23. Scarlet fever caused more than a fourth of the total mortality in Bristol last week; in Liverpool scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and fever accounted for 67 out of 361 deaths; in Sheffield the deaths from fever have latterly been increasing, and last week they numbered 17 out of 129 deaths from all causes. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 26 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 26 per 1000; and in Dublin, 23.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending Sept. 3 were at the annual rate of 32 per 1000 persons living. The reported deaths from smallpox were 148, against 99 in the previous week. In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 27th ult. was 31 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending Aug. 9 were 295, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 19 per 1000; the mean ratio of mortality in the corresponding week of five previous years was also 19 per 1000.

Intelligence was received in Liverpool, on Saturday last, of the wreck of the ship *Annie Fawcett*, on Fish or Fishen Island, in the White Sea. The *Annie Fawcett* left Liverpool on June 7 last for Omega, a Russian port in Archangel; and a brief telegram received in Liverpool on Saturday states that she was driven ashore during a very severe gale—probably one of those which swept over the White Sea during the latter part of last month—on Fish Island, and would become a total wreck. The crew are, however, reported to be safe.





THE WAR: A FIELD POSTMAN OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

## THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

At the present moment, when the destruction of that beautiful resort of elegance and fashion, the Parc de Boulogne, is contemplated, with a view to ensure the defence of Paris, it may not be amiss to lay before our readers a general view of what it has cost the city since the year 1852. We borrow our figures from the official and magnificent work entitled "Les Promenades de Paris," by M. A. Alphand, chief civil engineer and director of the public walks of the capital. By a law of July 13, 1852, the municipality received possession of the Bois

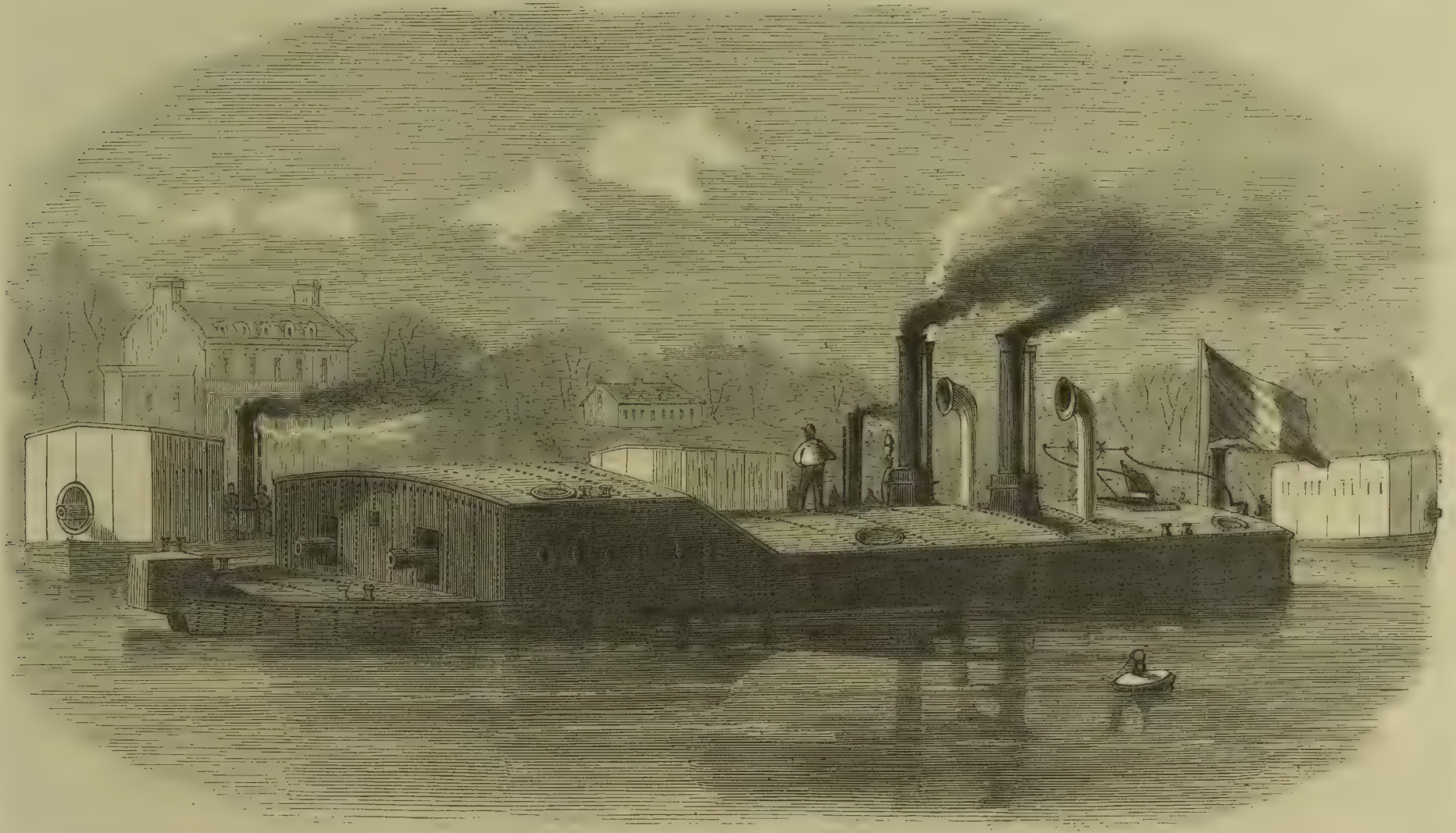
de Boulogne from the State, on condition not only of devoting it to the public and maintaining it in the state it was then in, pierced with a few roads, but also of laying out two millions of francs upon it in embellishments. This sum was expended in digging the two lakes, making the islands, and raising the hill called Montmartre, crowned with a splendid cedar-tree and overlooking the pieces of water. The result of these works appeared so satisfactory that in 1855 it was resolved to convert the old straight roads into winding macadamised ones, with gravelled side-walks for riders, and footpaths under the trees; to dig new lakes, ponds, and rivulets; to make

the cascades of the Mare-aux-Biches and Longchamps; to cover all the bare tracts with turf, and plant valuable trees about; to construct Swiss cottages and grottoes; to form the racecourse of Longchamps; and, lastly, to continue the whole Bois de Boulogne to the Seine. The park accordingly now contains 846 hectares (two acres and a half each) instead of 767—viz., wooded, 407; turfed, 273; shrubbed, 29; surface of water, 30; ditto of roads, 107. The total cost amounts to 14,352,005f.—viz., purchase of houses and ground, 6,878,168f.; labour and accessories, 7,473,837f. But as building-ground for ornamental villas has already been, and more remains to be,



THE WAR: BLOCKING UP THE CHANNEL OF THE WESER.





THE DEFENCE OF PARIS: GUNBOATS ON THE SEINE.

sold to the amount of 8,779,365f., the above total is reduced to 5,572,640f. Again, the State having contributed 2,110,513f. towards the cost of the racecourse, the whole Bois de Boulogne, as it stands, only leaves to the charge of the city an expended capital of 3,462,127f. The animals forming the collection at the Jardin d'Acclimation in the Bois de Boulogne have been removed, a part to the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, and the remainder to Belgium.

#### BURNING OF A PASSENGER-SHIP AND LOSS OF 120 LIVES.

The *South Australian Register* of July 20 states that Captain Begg, of the ship *Murray*, reports the burning of a vessel at sea.

He gives a description of the occurrence, from which it appears that, on the night of May 26, in lat. 23 deg. 40 min. S.,

long. 37 deg. 50 min. W., one of the hands at the masthead reported a singular illumination astern, and on closer inspection it was seen to be a ship on fire. In the excessive darkness of the night it was a most appalling spectacle. The *Murray* closed with the burning wreck, having previously prepared her boats for lowering. Then a bitter cry came from the watery darkness, and the boat was lowered, maintopsail hove back, and a gallant crew pulled away into the shade of night



LONDON OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED: SORTING AND PACKING LINEN BANDAGES.



towards the sound. There was found a water-logged boat with four men clinging to her, whilst every wave rolled completely over them. Subsequently, it was known that this boat had been lowered from the burning ship, and a rush of passengers made to her; consequently she filled, and only four survivors were left to tell the miserable tale. The Murray remained close to the burning spectacle until daylight, when she stood towards the vessel, which was one mass of flame from stem to stern. The masts were gone, and the deck fore and aft added fuel to the fire, and as day dawned it was seen that three other vessels had been attracted to the scene, and as the ship drifted down on her people were seen clinging to a wreck of floating spars which hung to windward. A schooner was near, which sent away a boat to assist, and the Murray's boats were also engaged in the work of rescue. Although a strong breeze was blowing, all but two were taken off. At this juncture the wind and sea increased, so as to render it impossible to make further exertions, and the two unfortunates were in such a position that the boats could not get near them, and they seemed quite exhausted and insensible to the efforts being made to save them.

From subsequent inquiries it was found that the ill-fated ship was the Mannin Barabino, an Italian barque, bound from Genoa to the River Plate, with 150 passengers on board besides the crew. Over 120 were lost by fire and water. It was understood that fire from the cook's galley had ignited the deck, and the combustion of the cargo, which was mainly spirits, was a very rapid process. The force end of the vessel early blew up, sending the entire foremast and gear over to windward; and to this circumstance may be attributed the salvation of the few saved, for the ropes, sails, spars, and gear served as a kind of raft on which they were buoyed till assistance arrived. The vessels in attendance were the French barque Adèle Louise, from Bordeaux to the River Plate; the French barque Caldere, from Havre; and a Dutch schooner, homeward bound.

After a couple of days' detention, the Murray filled away on her course. When the ships parted company the ill-fated craft had burned down to the water's edge, the sea making a half breach over some parts of her.

#### BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending July 31 were issued yesterday week, from which we gather that the total declared value of exports for the month was £17,346,764, against £17,394,951 in 1869, and £15,758,269 in 1868. The principal changes in the export are an increase in firearms, but a decrease in gunpowder. Of beer and ale there has been an increase, and in coals and culm there has been a decrease. There has been an increase in cotton manufactures, the figures of the latter being 286,725,518 yards, against 245,345,203 yards in 1869. Linen yarns have increased, and linen manufactures show an increase from 17,790,222 to 17,838,494 yards. The exportation of machinery has increased, and iron and steel have also improved. Silk manufactures have increased in value from £122,199 to £139,241; and British spirits have decreased from 151,280 gallons to 133,732 gallons. Of tea, there was imported during the month of the present year 710,693 lb.; in 1869 the importation was 1,193,010 lb. There has been a decrease in tobacco, but an increase in wine.

With regard to the shipping trade, it appears that, in the month of July last, 4982 vessels, 1,542,922 tonnage, employed in the foreign trade, were entered inwards; and 5204 vessels, 1,526,383 tonnage, cleared outwards. In the corresponding month of 1869 the numbers were respectively 5321 vessels, 1,673,274 tonnage; and 5521 vessels, 1,541,463 tonnage. In the coasting trade for the month of July last 12,356 vessels, 1,545,936 tonnage, entered inwards; and 12,260 vessels, 1,488,912 tonnage, cleared outwards. In the month of July, 1869, the numbers were respectively 12,665 vessels, 1,596,724 tonnage; and 13,279 vessels, 1,635,449 tonnage.

#### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

No alteration has been made in the official minimum, which therefore remains at 3½ per cent. Capital continues abundant; and, as the demand for accommodation is still very moderate, a further decline in the rate may be looked for at no very remote date. Three-months' paper is now taken at 3½ per cent. On the Continent the money markets are still very unsettled.

A fair quantity of bullion has come to hand during the week; and, as there has been no export inquiry, further sums have been sent into the Bank.

As regards the exchanges, bills on Paris have been in request on lower terms; otherwise, there is no alteration to note.

Silver has been flat: Bars, 60 7-16d. per oz.; Mexican dollars, 58½d. per oz.

At the periodical sale of bills on India, held at the Bank of England, the amount allotted was £400,000, of which £208,400 was to Calcutta, £100,000 to Bombay, and £1000 to Madras. Tenders at 1s. 10d. on Calcutta and Madras will receive 28 per cent, and on Bombay, at the same price, 38 per cent. Tenders above that quotation will receive in full. These results show an increase in the demand for means of remittance to India.

The London and San Francisco Bank (Limited) has declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent for the half year ended June 30.

The directors of Reuter's Telegram Company have declared the usual half-yearly interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Firmness has been the feature of the Stock Markets during the week. The belief that the war is now virtually at a close has imparted an upward tendency to the quotations, notwithstanding that business has been conducted on a limited scale. Consols have been steady, at 91½ to 92½ for delivery, and 92 to 92½ for the October account. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90½ to 90¾; Bank Stock, 234 to 236; Exchange Bills, 1s. to 6s. prem.; India Five per Cents have been done at 109½ to 110½; and India

Bonds, 15s. to 20s. prem. Colonial Government Securities have been purchased quietly, but at steady prices.

The market for English Railway Stocks has been characterised by a full degree of steadiness, and the movements in prices have been favourable: Metropolitan, 61½ to 64; Caledonian, 74½ to 75; Brighton, 39½ to 39¾; South-Eastern, 71½ to 72; Great Northern, 120 to 121; Ditto A. 131 to 132; Great Eastern, 36½ to 36¾; Midland, 123 to 123½; North-Western, 126½ to 127; Great Western, 63 to 63½; and North-Eastern, 138½ to 139. Lombards, 15 to 15½; Erie, 17½ to 18½; and Illinois Central, 103 to 103½.

In the market for Foreign Bonds a fair average business has been doing. Italian have given way in value; but Spanish, Turkish, and Egyptian have improved. Brazilian, 1865, 89 to 90; Peruvian, 1865, 86 to 87; Egyptian, 1865, 74½ to 74¾; Ditto Nine per Cents, 95½ to 95¾; Italian, 1861, 48½ to 48¾; Spanish, 1867, 26½ to 26¾; Ditto, 1869, 25½ to 25¾; Turkish, 1863, 62 to 61; Ditto Five per Cents, 42½ to 43; Ditto, 1869, 51½ to 51¾; Mexican, 14½ to 14¾; United States Five-Twenty, 1882, Bonds, 89½ to 89¾; Ditto, 1885, 88½ to 89.

Bank Shares have been quiet, but prices have ruled firm. In Telegraph Shares the transactions have been restricted. Miscellaneous Securities have commanded but little attention.

#### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was a fair supply of new English wheat on sale here to-day, and the quality of the samples was good. The attendance of millers was about an average, but, owing to the news from the seat of war and the favourable results of our own harvest, the trade ruled dull, and sales could only be effected at a decline of 2s. per quarter from the rates current on Monday last. A few limited transactions were reported in foreign wheat at a similar reduction. Barley was quiet, and prices tended downwards for both grinding and distilling sorts. Malt was dull, at drooping currencies. Oats, owing to large arrivals and the cessation of the French demand, gave way 1s. per quarter. Beans and peas sold slowly, on rather lower terms. Country and foreign flour changed hands, at 1s. per sack less money.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 490; barley, 10; beans, 40 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 21,830; oats, 26,200 qrs.; flour, 500 sacks and 14,990 barrels.

Current Prices of English Grain.—Wheat, 40s. to 54s.; barley, 32s. to 35s.; malt, 43s. to 58s.; oats, 21s. to 28s.; beans, 38s. to 50s.; peas, 36s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 31s. to 60s. per 280 lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—79,858 quarters of English wheat sold last week at an average price of 49s. 1d.; 4776 qrs. of barley at 36s. 2d.; and 2614 qrs. of oats at 25s. 9d. per quarter.

Seeds.—New mustard seed has come to hand in considerable quantities: 11s. was offered, but no sales were concluded. Tares and trefoils are unaltered. Demand for all kinds has ruled inactive. Linseed steady.

Colonial Produce.—The colonial produce markets, generally, this week have been devoid of animation, and the transactions in all kinds of produce have been limited. Both raw and refined sugars have ruled inactive, but without further change in values. Floating cargoes have commanded late rates. Moderate supplies of coffee have been on offer, which have been taken off quietly, at firm prices. The tea auctions have not been largely attended, and the result of the sales shows a decline of about 1d. per lb. Rice has continued dull and depressed. Saltpetre has been altogether neglected.

Spirits.—The transactions in both rum and brandy have been very limited, but values are unchanged. Grain spirits remain unaltered in price.

Provisions.—Bacon has been dull and drooping—Danish, sizeable and light weights, 78s., landed. For butter the demand has been heavy, and less money has been accepted:—Friesland, 126s. to 128s.; Zwoile and Kampen, 112s. to 114s.; Danish and Kiel, 80s. to 130s.; Bosch, 94s. to 106s.; Leer, 108s. to 114s. Cheese has been in moderate request, but at barely late rates. Hams and lard have sold slowly.

Hay and Straw.—There has been a fair supply. The demand has been inactive, as follows:—Prime old hay, 127s. to 135s.; inferior, 108s. to 120s.; prime new hay, 115s. to 120s.; inferior, 100s. to 110s.; prime old clover, 140s. to 150s.; inferior, 120s. to 130s.; prime new clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior, 110s. to 120s.; and straw, 30s. to 36s. per load.

Wool.—Fair supplies of the new growth have come to hand, the quality of which has proved excellent. The opinion generally prevails that the present yield is one of the best secured for many years. The trade has ruled very quiet, buyers preferring to await the result of the heavy yield upon prices, particularly as the foreign trade seems likely to be resumed at an early date.

Wool.—More firmness has been apparent in the wool trade, in sympathy with the movement in yarns. Staplers have been very firm in their demands, though sales have not been very large.

Potatoes.—The markets have been fairly supplied with potatoes, which have been in moderate request, at late rates.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at £20 10s. spot; English brown rape, £41 10s.; refined, £43 10s. to £44; foreign, £46 to £46 10s. Olive and cocoanut oils are rather easier.

Tallow.—The market has ruled quiet, at 42s. 6d. for old Y. C. spot, and 41s. 6d. for new; last three months, 41s. 3d. to 44s. 6d. per cwt.

Coals.—Newcastle, 16s.; Sunderland, 16s. 6d. to 19s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—A quiet feeling has pervaded the cattle trade to-day. Full average supplies of beasts have been on sale; but prime breeds have continued scarce. The business doing has been very moderate, at Monday's prices. With sheep the market has been well supplied. The demand has been heavy, at about late rates. Calves have sold slowly, and pigs have been in limited request.

Per 81b. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; suckling calves, 20s. to 25s.; and quarter-old-store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 1760; sheep, 10,050; calves, 500; pigs, 150. Foreign: Beasts, 390; sheep, 5260; calves, 417; pigs, 95.

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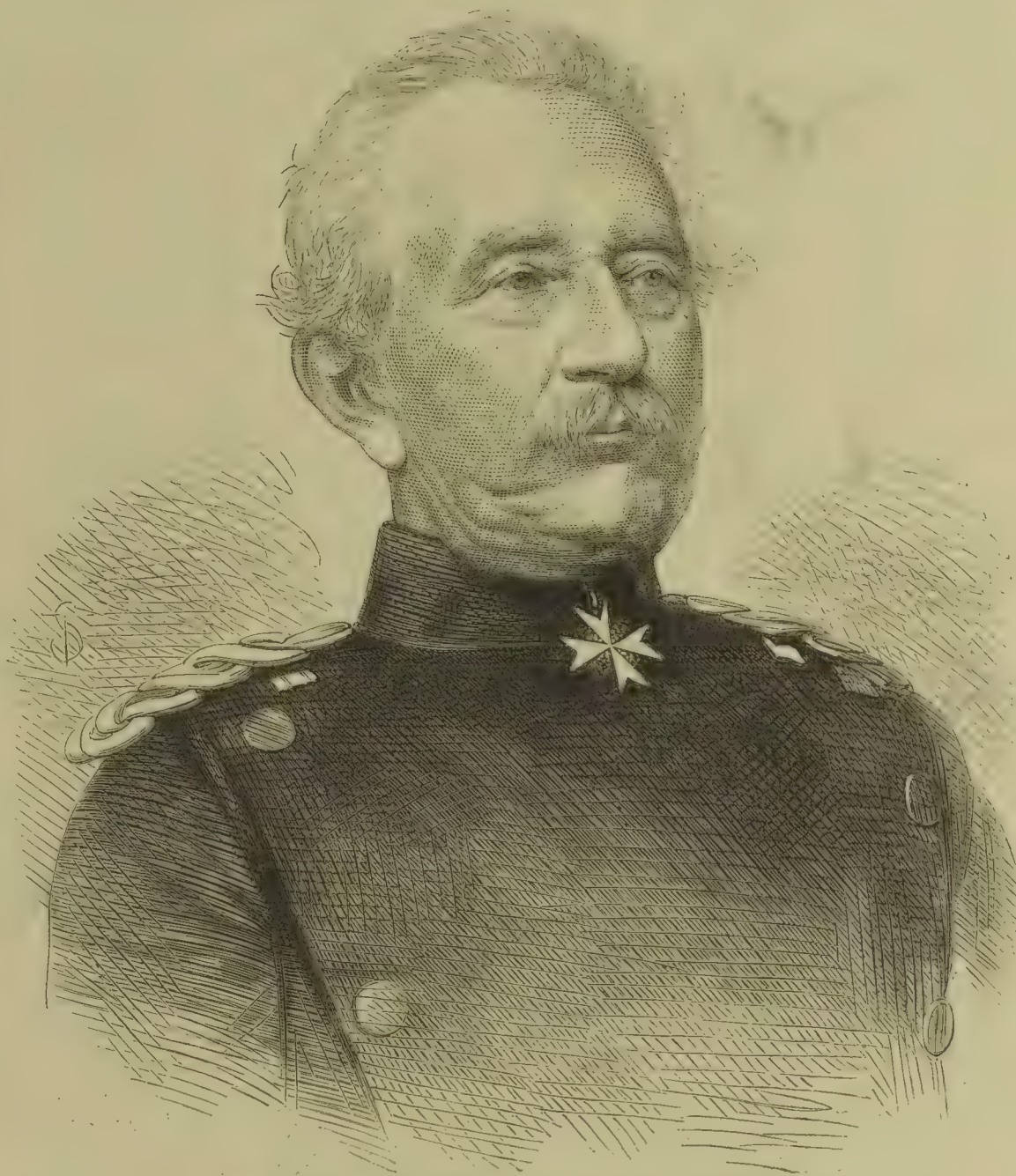
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GENERAL  
VON STEINMETZ.

It has been explained, in the brief memoirs which accompanied our Portraits of the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Frederick Charles, that the German forces actively employed in France, under the chief command of King William of Prussia, consist of three separate armies. The first army is commanded by General von Steinmetz; the second army by Prince Frederick Charles; the third army, of which the force now besieging Strasbourg formed a part, is under the command of the Crown Prince Frederick William. The first army, that of General Steinmetz, is the smallest, consisting of three army corps and three cavalry divisions, the strength of each army corps being about 30,000 men. This army had had its full share of the fighting, but less of the marching than the Crown Prince's army, since the campaign began, scarcely six weeks ago. An official account of its performances has just been published at Berlin, relating the several actions of Saturday, Aug. 6, in driving the French army corps under General Frossard from the heights of Spicheren, near Saarbruck, and from the town of Forbach; Sunday, Aug. 14, at the first battle near Metz, between Courcelles, Pange, and Borny, in checking the attempted withdrawal of part of Marshal Bazaine's army from that city on the eastern side; and Thursday, the 18th, in the great battle of Rezonville or Gravelotte, which was the third battle in the neighbourhood of Metz; the second battle, that of Mars-la-Tour or Vionville, on Tuesday, the 16th, having been fought by the army of Prince Frederick Charles. It appears that the gallant veteran, General von Steinmetz, who is more than seventy years of age, was personally active, like the youngest soldier, during each of these arduous and obstinate conflicts. Since that time he has been occupied with the task of keeping Marshal Bazaine shut up in Metz, com-



GENERAL STEINMETZ, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST PRUSSIAN ARMY.

pleting the investment of that city, and making preparations for its siege, to which end the Prussian troops have intrenched themselves in good positions on different sides of Metz, and a short branch line of railway has been constructed with a junction to the line from Germany, for the purpose of bringing up their heavy artillery and stores. The limited amount of forces placed under the command of General von Steinmetz, and the severe losses they have endured in some of the bloodiest actions of the campaign, make it scarcely probable that he will be called upon to join in the advance to Paris. He is about to be reinforced by General Vogel von Falkenstein, with the reserve troops from the German provinces on the North Sea and Baltic shores; and he will, doubtless, be enabled to hold, at all events, Metz and the line of the Moselle, where he is still, for the present, supported by a portion of the second army, under Prince Frederick Charles. General von Steinmetz was the military instructor of the Crown Prince, and stands high both in the Royal favour and in the affection of his soldiers. The Portrait is engraved from a photograph taken at Berlin.

## DEFENCE OF PARIS.

We present a few Illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artists at Paris, of the extraordinary preparations which are being made for the defence of that city. A plan of its environs, with the circuit of its ramparts and the detached forts outside, was engraved and published in last week's Number of this Journal. It was accompanied with a minute explanation; but the urgent importance of the subject in the present week demands that we should here recapitulate the chief points in the topography of Paris and its fortifications.

All our readers must be aware that Paris is divided into two portions by the Seine, which runs obliquely from south-east to north-west, as far as the boundary line of the old city,



THE WAR: HOTEL DE VILLE, VAUCOULEURS.



near the Place de la Concorde. The district lying to the north of the Seine is the larger and lower of the two; that to the south of the river is considerably higher. The whole may be taken as an irregular circle, of which the Seine is the oblique diameter. The northern portion is the more important and exposed. It is bordered by the Seine on the south-west, and the second line of the same river, as it reaches towards the north-east from Sèvres to St. Denis, covers it on the north-west. On the east is the Marne, and on the north the range of hills which commences on the east near the Marne and stretches irregularly round the northern semicircle as far as the Bois de Boulogne. On the north-east is the plateau of Belleville, which lies 460 ft. high, and extends from 984 ft. to 4920 ft. in breadth. This plateau forms an embankment extending irregularly from the hill of Chaumont, which is 377 ft. high, towards the south to Charonne, and towards the east to Bagnolet, with Romainville on the north and the Pré St. Gervais on the north-east. To the north of the Butte Chaumont lies the Rue d'Allemagne, which leads out to the road to Metz. Along the north side of this route runs the Canal de Oureq, which helps to protect the district. On the north side of Paris, north of the Seine, is the hill of Montmartre, which rises 426 ft. high, is 318 ft. broad, and forms a commanding eminence close on the boundary line of the city, inaccessible on all sides except that towards the town. It is a position of surpassing strength; and, if well defended with artillery, would be almost impregnable. Montmartre is separated from Belleville by the plain of St. Denis. These three positions—the plateau Belleville, the hill of Montmartre, and the plain of St. Denis—are the natural defences of Paris, and must be the object of particular attention in any serious attempt to lay siege to the capital. The system of fortifications constructed for the protection of Paris since 1840 comprises an enceinte 35,914 yards in length, completely inclosing the city upon all sides, bastioned and terraced with 30 ft. of wall. The wall on the right bank of the Seine is 25,722 ft. long, and runs round the exterior of the communes of Bercy, Charonne, Belleville, La Villette, La Chapelle, Montmartre, Batignolles, Les Ternes, Passy, Auteuil, and Point du Jour. That portion of the enceinte to the left of the Seine is 10,192 yards in length, and passes round Grenelle, Vaugirard, Petit Montrouge, and Petit Gentilly. On the exterior of the enceinte are the casemated works and independent forts, most of which lie on the right bank of the Seine. On the north is St. Denis, with a double crown-work facing the north, north-east, and north-west; a special fort on the east, and the little fort of La Briche on the west, together forming a strong defence for the city on the north. To the south-east of St. Denis lies the redoubt of Aubervilliers, covering La Villette on the north-east. Further to the south is the fort of Romainville, and on the same line, still further to the east, the fort and earthwork of Noisy. Proceeding south are two forts covering Bagnolet and Montreuil on the north-east. Further south, Rosny, and, still more to the south and east, the fort of Nogent, within which lies the great fortress of Vincennes. At St. Maurice and other points north of the Seine are redoubts, but those named are the most considerable. To the south of the Seine are the forts of Charenton, between the Seine and the Marne; Ivry, Bicêtre, Montrouge, Vanves, Issy, and the great fortress of Mont Valérien, which towers above everything in the neighbourhood on the west of Paris, and commands the westerly reach of the Seine and the Bois de Boulogne.

The works of defence at all the gates of the ramparts round Paris are being carried on with great activity. There are about one hundred entrances in that girdle of fortification 38,000 metres (nearly twenty-four miles) round. At each of them not only a large body of workmen is employed, but all the materials for constructing the retaining-wall are on the spot. With respect to the two wide bays formed by the Seine at each extremity of Paris, below the viaduct bridge at Auteuil, and above the Pont Napoléon at Bercy, the épaulements of the rampart are carried into the shallow water of the river, the channel in the centre of which will be defended by piles. In order to protect the approaches to Paris on the Clamart side, or between Sèvres, Meudon, and Sceaux, to the south-west of the city, a fort of earthworks is being constructed, on the plan organised for the defence of Sebastopol by General Todleben. These detached forts are placed with reference to the range of their guns, and, supporting one another, are capable of commanding the spaces between them by their fire. Within their protection an army may manoeuvre with freedom or retreat in safety, as Marshal Bazaine's troops did to the camp before Metz, certain that they will not be followed there by an enemy. Including these forts, the fortifications of Paris extend over a circuit of twenty-six miles.

In the provisioning of Paris great activity is displayed. There are prodigious herds of cattle and flocks of sheep in the Bois de Boulogne. These animals are allowed not only to graze, but to eat the leaves of the trees doomed to destruction. The Parc de Monceaux is to be used for the same purpose, and so, gradually, will be the various other gardens and squares of Paris. Twenty thousand sheep are to be penned in the Avenue de l'Impératrice. Few vestiges will soon remain of the freshest and most pleasing ornaments of Paris, her well-watered lawns and shrubberies and flower-beds. Everything gay and festive is blighted and swept away by the mere approach of war and the cruel necessities it entails. Of water, in case of siege, there will be no lack; the needful supply is secured.

One of our Illustrations represents the cutting down of trees in the Bois de Boulogne. As military necessity demands that the space commanded by the guns of a fortification should be clear, the trees on the glacis are ruthlessly sacrificed, to prevent their affording cover for the approach of an enemy; but the stumps are purposely left standing, with a few branches twined between them here and there, to form an abattis. This is not high enough to give any cover, but a sufficient obstacle to the regular formation of the advancing troops.

The weakest side of Paris, so far as artificial fortification is concerned, would seem to be the north-west, in the wide interval between the fortress of Mont Valérien, overlooking the Bois de Boulogne, and the forts about St. Denis, due north of the city. But a double reach of the Seine, in its windings around the peninsula of Courbevoie, Puteaux, and Asnières, just opposite the suburbs of Neuilly and Clichy, seems to offer good natural facilities for defence. The piece of ground nearly inclosed by the river on this side must have been crossed by all visitors who have travelled to St. Germain, or to Havre or Dieppe, by the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest; and they will be enabled to comprehend the usefulness of a few gun-boats on the Seine below St. Cloud. There is quite a little fleet of such vessels. One of these gun-boats is about the size of one of the Thames steamers which ply between the bridges, but much broader in the beam in proportion to length. She is iron-plated, and the deck is also covered with iron. She has what a sailor would call a "forecastle," which rises above the level of the rest of the deck; and it contains two guns, which point forwards in a line with the keel, with a slight training limit to each side. Having two large helms and double screw, she is intended to turn rapidly so as to face her foes. There are six small projections on each side of the fore-

castle; these are probably shields covering loopholes for musketry. Such a craft will be difficult to hit by artillery, and difficult to hurt even when hit; she can keep the middle of the stream, and the banks will be dangerous with a flock of such "canards" on the river.

We gave, last week, an illustration of the variety of uniforms worn by the different corps of National Guards, Gardes Mobiles, Parisian volunteers, provincial volunteers, Pompiers, and other irregular militia forces, now assembled to help in the defence of Paris. An engraving at page 280 shows the camp of a battalion of Francs-Tireurs, or volunteer sharpshooters, at the Hippodrome of Longchamps, in the Bois de Boulogne. This battalion, raised by the patriotic exertions of Messrs. Lafon and Moquard, its Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, is composed almost entirely of men who have already served in the army, many of them with three or four medals, which show the wearers to have seen service, some in Mexico, some in Italy, and some are our old comrades of the Crimea and China. Several are also *décorés* with the Croix d'Honneur: in fact, none but picked men have been taken. With the exception of the field officers, who have been appointed by the Government, the officers and sub-officers have been selected by the men themselves, the procedure being as follows:—When the candidate for each rank had been proposed, a list of their campaigns and services was read out to the assembled company, and the vote taken for each one, the majority, of course, deciding the choice. Their uniform and equipment are very simple, consisting of a dark blue kepi with red piping, a blue pilot-cloth pea-jacket of coarse texture, and rough linen trousers and gaiters. They are not armed with the chassepot, but with a rifled musket converted into a breech-loader, which is called the tabatière, or snuffbox, from the shape of its lockcase. It is not so good a weapon as the chassepot, but its use is easier to learn, and the volunteers seem to like it.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The wills of the undermentioned distinguished foreigners have been recently proved in London:—The Most Excellent Visconde de Valmor, Joze Isidoro Guedes; Count de St. George, Alexander Henry Augustus John; Baron von Brentano, Johann Jodocus Anton; Sir Anthony Pieter van Doorn, Knt.

The will of Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock was proved in London, on the 15th ult., by Lady Maddock, his relict; and the personality in this country sworn under a nominal sum. Sir Thomas was formerly in the Bengal Civil Service of the H.E.I.C., and was successively Secretary to the Indian Government, Deputy Governor of Bengal, and President of the Council of India; was M.P. for Rochester 1852-7; and died Jan. 15 last, aged seventy-eight. The will is dated March 30, 1868, and is very brief, being contained in these words:—"I, Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock, will and bequeath to my wife all property I am possessed of in England and elsewhere, and all that may hereafter fall to me, and appoint her sole executrix."

The will of Lieutenant-General Edward Hungerford Delaval Elers-Napier, of H.M. 61st Foot, was proved in London, on the 17th ult., by Eliza Louisa Elers-Napier, his relict, the sole acting executrix, the other executor, the Rev. H. Jodrell, having power reserved to prove hereafter. The personality was sworn under £2000. The will is dated 1862, and three codicils 1866-7-9. The gallant General died June 19 last, at his residence, Shanklin, Isle of Wight. There are a few specific bequests to members of his family and others. To his wife he has left all his furniture. To his son, Lieutenant Charles E. Napier, R.N., he has left his plate, and directs that all the rest of his property shall be divided into three parts, leaving one such part to his wife absolutely, and a life interest over the other two parts, which ultimately will revert to his said son and his daughter, Sibyl Napier. There is this paragraph:—"At the request of Lady Tulloch I hereby bequeath the sword she presented to me (that had belonged to her late husband, Sir Alexander Murray Tulloch, K.C.B.), to his nephew Captain Alexander Bruce Tulloch, 96th Foot."

The will of Arthur Lewis, Esq., formerly of Champion-hill, Dulwich, but late of Brighton, was proved in London, on the 9th ult., under £90,000 personality. The executors and trustees are his sons-in-law, William R. Ancrum, Edward King, and James M. Mackay, Esquires, together with the testator's eldest daughter, Eliza Mackay, wife of the last named. To each of his executors he leaves £100 for their trouble, and, after the payment of a few legacies and annuities, including a bequest to the widow of his late son, Arthur, he directs that the residue of his property be divided between his five daughters, and for the benefit of their husbands and children.

The late Miss Elizabeth Champion, of Wandsworth-common, whose will has just been proved under £120,000, has left legacies to several charitable institutions; among them are the following:—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Society for the Spread of the Gospel, Church Building Society, National Education Society, National Benevolent Institution, Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Metropolitan Convalescent Institution; Bethlem, London, and St. George's Hospitals, each £100. The Church Missionary Society, St. Ann's Schools, Asylum for the Indigent Blind, Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Battersea National Schools, and Surrey Society for the Employment of Discharged Prisoners, £50 each; and legacies to some other societies—all free of duty.

It is stated that the Marquis of Bute has contributed £10,000 to the Catholic Education Crisis Fund.

The Cutlers' Feast was held at Sheffield, on Thursday week. Among the company present were the Duke of Norfolk, Lord George Cavendish, Lord Edward Howard, Lord Houghton; and Messrs. Hadfield and Mundella, the borough members.

The Duke of Norfolk laid the foundation-stone of a new concert-hall in Sheffield on Thursday week. Sir John Brown and the Mayor and Master Cutler took part in the proceedings. The Duke spoke briefly in commendation of the movement for the general cultivation of music in this country.

A correspondent writing from Arklow, under date of the 2nd inst., says:—"One of the best services rendered by the valuable life-boat belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution stationed at this place has just been effected. The schooner Dove, of Barrow, sank on Arklow bank at eleven o'clock last night, and the crew of four men and the master's wife had to take refuge in the rigging, where they remained all night. As soon as the wreck was discovered this morning, the life-boat was launched while the wind was still blowing a fierce gale from the S.S.W., and there was a very heavy sea breaking on the bank. After a hard struggle, the life-boat was enabled to rescue the five poor creatures, who were in a very exhausted state. They had to be dragged through the surf to the boat. This life-boat has been the means during the past few years of saving eighty-eight lives from different wrecks."

### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The title of this column is usually very appropriate according to those in reference to whose opinion it was selected, but in this exceptional period it needs a qualification, and one should add—"except war news." Yet that kind of reading dear to the old lady who enraged Abernethy by telling him that there must be something the matter with her, for "she could not enjoy her murders," might be plentiful (I am not going into sarcastic platitudes about war) if the police reports were given fully. I read in the *Telegraph* that on Monday "there was scarcely a police court in the metropolitan district in which there was not a charge of murder, accomplished, attempted, or confessed." This kind of thing has not seldom been noticed in times of great and fierce crisis, when ill-regulated minds get excited and a species of low insanity is rife. There is a very grim chapter on this subject in Smollett's finish to Hume, and it is one of the few meritorious and effective portions of the usually dreary work.

May I once more advert to the Sick and Wounded Fund? I learn from the best authority that the committee has now laid the foundation for a large and useful expenditure. The dépôts formed at Luxemburg, Arlon, and Neufchâteau, on the Belgian line of rail, will be supported from England, and in turn will send their stores to the field hospitals on the French borders. Captain H. Brackenbury, of the Royal Artillery, has gone out, with the leave of the authorities, to superintend the establishment of a line of communication from Arlon to the field hospitals. I hear also that the force of surgeons is now increased to fifty. I suppose that no one can read the accounts of the terrible day of Sedan without asking himself whether he can do nothing in aid of the thousands stricken down but not slain on that awful Thursday, when the French were literally hemmed in by a circle of fire directed by 150,000 Germans, who themselves suffered dreadfully by the maddened struggle of the inferior force. The story of that day should double the capital of the fund.

Has anybody noticed an official announcement in Italy to the effect that, before the end of September, the seat of Government is to be transferred from Florence to Rome? I conclude that the document is genuine (the Pope's letter to the King of Prussia has been suspected), and if so it is particularly well worth attention. There is something about his Holiness having said that he will welcome the Italian authorities if they do not arrive *cum animo commorandi*. Meantime the said authorities give notice that they do not intend to be responsible for any loss or injury which Florentine tradespeople or others may sustain by reason of the transfer of the departments. Considering the extraordinary clamour which was set up the last time the Government "moved," I do not think that this offhand notification will have the soothing effect which is intended. But this is a detail; the larger question is whether the Italians are really going to Rome (there is no Napoleon to prevent them, and the Republic would, of course, favour their going), as, in that case, when once established, they will probably say, with a hero of burlesque,

All your inhospitable hints are vain:  
Here we are, Papa, here we shall remain.

The Bromley magistrates did not comply with the invitations of the press to explain why a decent man had been sentenced to a severe imprisonment for alleged playing at pitch-and-toss on a Sunday; but the Home Secretary has, I read, remitted the sentence and released the man. This implies, of course, that the Bromley magistrates did a wrong thing; and there is an addition to the score of those who count judicial blunders. It is to be regretted that such is the case, not only because a vulgar prejudice against unpaid magistrates is strengthened, but because the hands of those who believe such magistrates to be most valuable are weakened. It would have been better to have confessed manfully to a mistake.

A free-born Englishman knows no master except his servant, and, as the tyranny of that superior is affirmed on all hands to be increasing in vigour, it is satisfactory to know that in some cases the oppressor relaxes. For instance, I have before me an advertisement from a country newspaper. The inserter desires a situation as coachman and groom, adding, "No objection to make himself useful occasionally." It must be agreeable to live under such a servant; and it is to be hoped that the master who is fortunate enough to be engaged by him will manifest a due sense of his kindness, and not impose upon such rare good nature. Everybody is not so lucky, my friends with large establishments tell me, though they admit that sometimes, by humbling themselves and making respectful application in a proper manner, they can "occasionally" get things done which are not in the actual bond. Such notifications send one back to the old times. It would have been interesting to hear what Sir Wilfred of Ivanhoe would have said—or rather to see what he would have done—had Garth's successor declined to carry a manchet and goblet up to the turret of the Lady Rowena—such duty not being "his place!" The fish in the castle moat would have had a scare, I fancy. But in those days footmen did not write from their masters' houses and form limited liability societies.

I have no politics here, and, surveying politics in this column, I am like the American lady in the backwoods, who, witnessing a battle between her husband and a bear, remarked that it was the first time she had ever seen a fight in which she did not care which side won. Any where else, of course, I hope I am as bigoted as an Englishman ought to be, and have the proper English faith that any man who differs from me must be either—well—an object of pity or of hate. But there is going to be an election in Shropshire, and the name of one of the candidates recalls old times. I wonder whether this will be read by many who took an active share in the first Shropshire elections after the first Reform Act. Before that time there were twelve members for county and boroughs, and they were all Tories; and, Powis Castle having a good deal to say in the matter, they were irreverently called Lord Clive's twelve apostles. At the contest I speak of the county was divided, and there was a terrific fight for the northern division. Sir Rowland Hill was safe; but the struggle was between the late Mr. Ormsby Gore and Mr. John Cotes, of Woodcote, the former Conservative, the latter Liberal. The excitement in the county was tremendous, and in a very large constituency Mr. Cotes won by 72 (I think) only. I believe the expense was enormous. English pluck came to the front, and the antagonists fought as knights of the shire should do. I see that a son of Mr. Cotes now comes forward. The announcement recalls the days when his father's friends wore blue watch-chains, blue cravats, and blue rosettes—and it chanced that I saw the array. My friends were on the winning side, and I, having mingled in the fray, with that juvenile zeal so much admired by Mr. Disraeli, fully believed that we had saved the nation, or thereabouts.



## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

Several Engravings in this week's Paper, from the sketches made by our Special Artist who accompanies the headquarters of the army under the Crown Prince of Prussia, display the ordinary incidents of its march through France, and the scenes he has witnessed. The Bavarian troops, which form part of this army, and whose uniform and equipment differ in some respects from the Prussian, figure in two of our Illustrations.

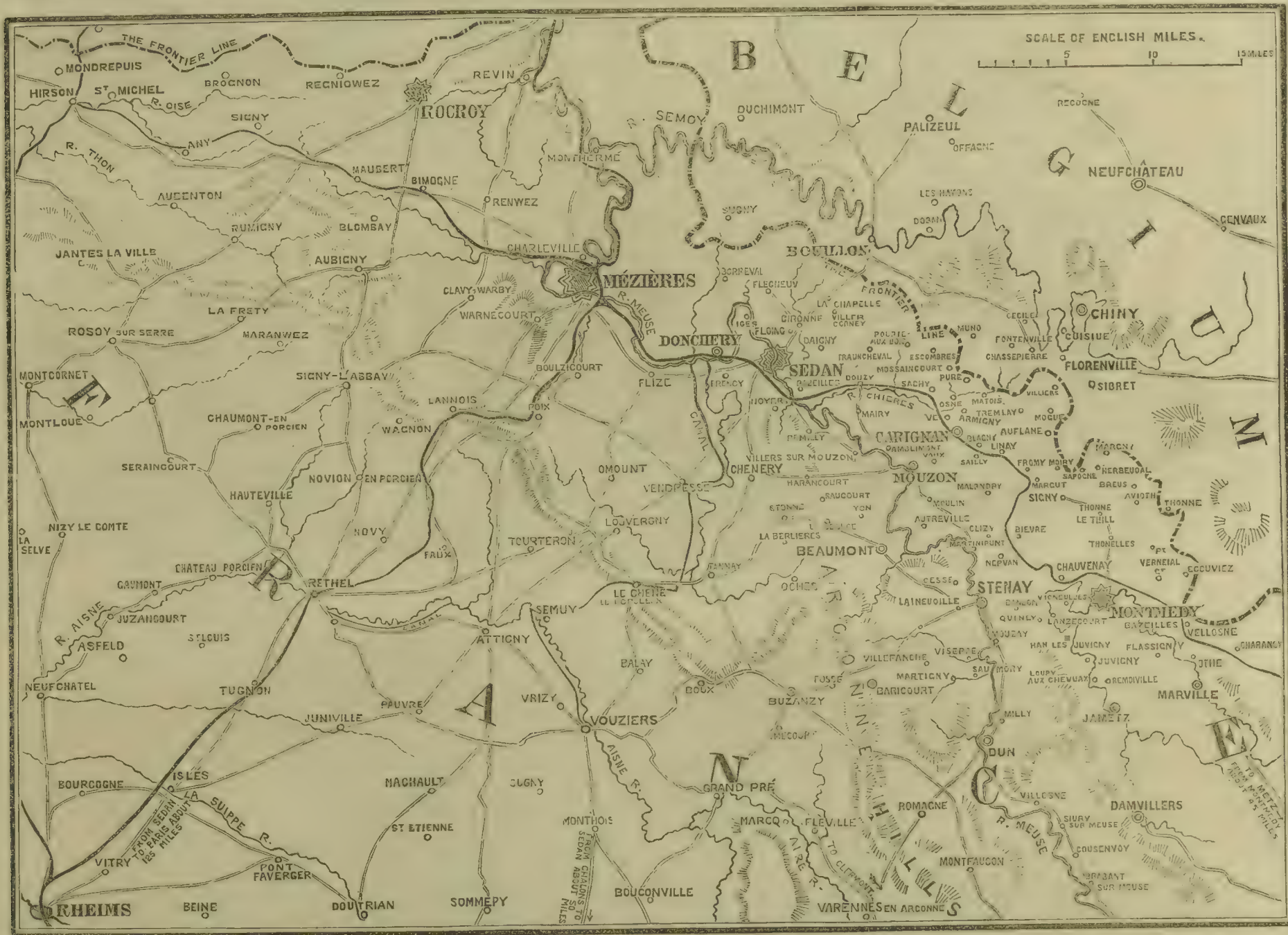
The birthday of King Ludwig of Bavaria, on the 25th ult., was celebrated at Ligny with a small review, or rather a parade, of Bavarian infantry in a field near the town. A correspondent says:—"His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of the Third Army was present on foot, and was very heartily greeted by the soldiers. Cheers were given for the King of Bavaria, the King of Prussia, and the Prince himself; and the French peasants who stood watching the scene must have been struck by a certain air of being quite at home which their conquerors had assumed. That little patch of sky-blue uniforms was drawn up as composedly in the middle of the field as though it had been a parade-ground in Munich, and the Crown Prince stopped for a moment to speak, good-naturedly, to the people by the roadside, as though he had often seen them before. There was no guard or escort of any sort; though, for that matter, the troops under inspection formed escort enough; and when the valley rang to German

cheers, it was difficult to realise how complete an innovation were these sky-blue uniforms amid the poplar-tree avenues and bright green vineyards of la belle France." In the camp of the King of Prussia, at Bar-le-Duc, on the same day, his Majesty gave a dinner, in honour of the King of Bavaria's birthday, at which many Bavarian officers were present. The two Bavarian corps of Von der Tann and Von Hartmann had entered Ligny the day before; and as they passed under the windows of the house, in the Rue de Vilaines, occupied by the Crown Prince and his staff, the men of the light cavalry regiments, with a blast of martial music from the trumpeters at their heads, saluted his Royal Highness by waving their swords and cheering with great spirit. Between eight o'clock that morning (Aug. 24) and two in the afternoon, 33,000 troops passed through the streets of Ligny. The King of Prussia, with Count Bismarck and his staff, Baron Moltke, and the Minister Von Roon, arrived from Commercy and Pont-à-Mousson an hour later, and met the Crown Prince for the first time since the armies entered France. The King stayed but an hour with his son, and then went on to Bar-le-Duc.

The army of the Crown Prince, instead of taking the direct road to Ligny from Nancy, which lies through Toul, had been obliged to go round by Vaucouleurs, some distance to the south of Toul, because Toul still held out against its besiegers. We gave a view of Toul last week; a view of the Hôtel de Ville at Vaucouleurs is now given. This town, situated on the river Meuse, is within a few miles of the humble village of Dom-

rémy, which is famed as the birthplace, in 1410, of that heroine of French patriotic and religious enthusiasm, the Virgin Joan of Arc, sometimes called the Maid of Orleans. The front of the Hôtel de Ville is adorned with a statue of La Pucelle, and there is a painted window in the church displaying the miraculous gift of her sword.

The maintenance prescribed by Royal proclamation for the German troops during its occupation of France differs in several respects from that supplied to Blücher's army at Paris in 1815. As then, each man receives 1 lb. of flesh, 1 litre of wine, or a litre of beer, or else a dram of brandy. To this is now added 30 grammes (rather more than 1 oz.) of coffee, the consumption of which was at that time unknown in the army. The allowance of tobacco is doubled—60 grammes instead of 30 grammes, or five cigars; of bread, 1½ lb. instead of 2 lb., as required by Blücher's Intendant, Ribbentrop, who also ordered 6 loth (a loth exceeds ½ oz.) of rice, and hence acquired the sobriquet from the French of "Riz-Pain-trop." In lieu of rice the soldier was to receive 12 loth of vegetables, also 2 loth of salt and 6 loth of butter or bacon. This is now changed to ½ lb. of bacon. In the cavalry, each horse is to receive daily 2 kilogrammes of hay, 1½ kilogramme of straw, 6 kilogrammes of oats. Householders may compound for the billeting of troops on payment of 2f. daily for each soldier. For requisitions on the march vouchers will be given. The daily allowance made to the captive French officers on parole at the fortress towns is fixed as for the Austrian officers taken prisoners in



MAP OF THE COUNTRY ROUND SEDAN, WITH THE RECENT BATTLE-FIELDS.

the campaign of 1866—for staff officers, 2s. 6d.; other officers, 1s. 6d., daily.

The Prussian army has its own arrangements for feeling its way through a hostile country. The commander of the advancing corps selects a clever and determined officer, and in the Prussian army such men are numerous. Some fifteen or twenty picked horsemen are confided to him, and the officer then takes a man previously acquainted with the country to serve as guide. The spot which the party desires to investigate has been explained to him and pointed out on an excellent map carried by the officer. The place is often twenty or twenty-five miles from the Prussian lines. To the rear of the first horseman, who is ordered to proceed slowly, following by-roads and sometimes going across country, at a distance of 200 paces, follow two light troopers. A hundred paces behind them comes the officer, followed at a short distance by eight or ten of his men, charged to protect him if necessary. The rear guard is like the advance guard. If the foremost horseman is surprised he fires off his carbine and the band takes to flight, with the exception of the officer and his escort, who advance to reconnoitre before flying. Even in the case of an ambush it is almost impossible to prevent two or three of the scouts getting back to camp.

The postal service of the Prussian camp is very well organised. To each army corps is attached one of the old huge, yellow post waggons, representing a complete post office. Here letters are collected, stamped, and distributed. The officials share the vicissitudes of the camp. Early each morning the field post rides through the camp or past the ranks of the troops on march, to collect the letters written during the preceding evening. Armed with posthorn and half-filled leathern bags, he rides up and down the ranks, receiving right and left, with both hands, the letters the soldiers hold out to him. There are some days when the task of this galloping letter-box is much heavier, owing to most of the troops, in view of an impending battle, of which notice has been issued, having on the evening before written their letters of farewell.

In all the arrangements of the Prussian army there is a thoughtfulness and care which descends into the most minute detail. For example, each soldier carries in his knapsack some lint and a bandage, so that when he falls the surgeon can instantly run up, open the knapsack, and apply a bandage. A certain number of tourniquets are also carried by the non-commissioned officers of each regiment; and, although in the heat of a pitched battle the non-commissioned officers could not stop to apply tourniquets to the wounded, yet, as a proportion of these also fall, the instruments are always at hand for the surgeons, and in the skirmishes, or in regiments not exposed to the full brunt of a conflict, there will yet be a certain number of wounded, many of whose lives, which would otherwise be lost, may be saved by the prompt application of a tourniquet or bandages. Round each man's neck as he goes into action also is a card upon which is his name. As he falls the surgeon who examines and binds up his wounds sees at once whether it is of a nature which will permit of the patient being moved to a distance or not. According to its severity, then, he writes on the card whether the man is to be taken to the field hospital close at hand, or to the hospitals further in the rear. Accordingly, when the ambulance arrives it is seen at once where the wounded man is to be conveyed.

The *London Gazette* of yesterday week contains the full text of the treaties concluded by her Majesty with the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French respectively for assuring the independence and neutrality of Belgium, the ratifications for which were exchanged on the 26th ult. The articles are identical, and the substance of the treaty with the King of Prussia, the first concluded, was published at the time.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes some curious statistics showing the losses in dead and wounded in the battles of 1813 and 1814, from which it appears that war was quite as destructive then as it is now. At the battle of Lützen (May 2, 1813), in which 96,000 Russians and Prussians, with 524 guns,

were engaged with 120,000 Frenchmen with 250 guns, the allies lost 10,000 men, and the French 15,000. At the battle of Bautzen (May 20, 1813) 96,000 Russians and Prussians fought against 130,000 Frenchmen. The losses were 18,000 men (including 6000 killed) on the side of the allies, and 8000 dead and 17,000 wounded on the side of the French, who were the victors. In the battle of Dresden (Aug. 26 and 27, 1813) there were 200,000 Austrians, Russians, and Prussians against 100,000 Frenchmen. The allies lost on this occasion 15,000 dead and wounded, and 23,000 prisoners. In the battle of Leipzig 300,000 allies, with 1384 guns, fought against Napoleon with 171,000 men and 700 guns. On the first day of the battle (Oct. 16, 1813) the regiments engaged lost upwards of one half their men. The 7th Landwehr Regiment of Silesia was reduced from 1800 to 160 men; and on the three following days the allied army lost 45,000 men. The losses of the French were 15,000 dead and 15,000 wounded. Summing up the losses of the whole campaign, we find that Napoleon lost in Russia 500,000 men; in Germany, up to the armistice of June 4, 1813, about 40,000 men; in the battles which ended with Leipzig, 150,000 men; and 100,000 in the campaign of 1814; which, with the losses of 1815, makes a total loss of nearly a million of men before Napoleon was subdued. The losses of the allies during the same period were only 100,000 men less.

Mr. Edmond Icery has been appointed a member of the Council of Government of the Mauritius; Mr. Louis A. Le Roy a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad; Mr. Robert J. Walcott Attorney-General for Western Australia; and Mr. James Russell police magistrate for Hong-Kong.

Mr. P. H. Muntz, one of the members for Birmingham, referring to the statement of Count Palikao in the Corps Législatif that 4000 rifles had been sent from this country and that others were being contracted for, says that he has made inquiries, and cannot hear that any rifles have been exported to France; certainly none have been sent from Birmingham.





THE DEFENCE OF PARIS: CAMP OF THE FRANCS TIREURS.



THE DEFENCE OF PARIS: BRINGING CANNON FROM MONT VALERIEN.





GAMBETTA PROCLAIMING THE REPUBLIC LAST SUNDAY IN FRONT OF THE PALACE OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.



## MUSIC.

## THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

This great triennial celebration closed yesterday week, the morning of that day having brought forward Mr. Benedict's new oratorio, "St. Peter;" and a performance of Handel's "Samson," in the evening, having terminated the musical proceedings. Our last week's record included a notice of Sir M. Costa's "Naaman," as given on Wednesday morning; and we have now to speak of the miscellaneous concert of that evening and the subsequent performances.

Dr. Stewart's "Ode to Shakspeare"—composed for the festival and brought out at Wednesday evening's concert, conducted by himself—consists of a slight orchestral prelude and six vocal pieces, solo and choral, in none of which is there sufficient power to justify its title or its acceptance at a Birmingham festival. Where not absolutely dull, the chief characteristic is a shallow prettiness—as in the chorus "Mirth and Music"—the whole being instrumented with an exaggerated use of the most sonorous orchestral effects that serves rather to render conspicuous than to conceal the want of coherent or original thought. The piece produced no effect, notwithstanding the means employed in its execution—with the solo singing of Madame Sherrington, Mdle. Drasdil, Mr. V. Rigby, and Signor Foli. The ode was followed by three vocal pieces from Italian operas, and the first part of the concert terminated with Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new "Ouverture di Ballo"—composed expressly for the festival—a bright series of movements, in dance style, full of sparkling melody, and instrumented with that command of brilliant and varied orchestral effects which the composer has so often manifested. The overture, conducted by Mr. Sullivan, was received with great applause. The remainder of Wednesday's concert consisted of a miscellaneous selection from Beethoven, which included the overture to "Egmont," finely played by the band, and encored, and the greatest of all piano-forte concertos (that in E flat, called "The Emperor"), brilliantly executed by Madame Arabella Goddard.

Thursday morning was devoted to "The Messiah," about which and its fine performance, including the solo singing of Mdle. Titiens, Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mdle. Drasdil, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli, there is no occasion to enter into detail.

Thursday evening's concert was rendered special by the first performance of the most important of the secular compositions produced at this festival—the cantata "Nala and Damayanti"—composed by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller. This gentleman is one of the most distinguished of living composers, his many productions in all forms of the art, sacred and secular, having long been highly and widely esteemed in Germany; and, in a more limited circle, in this country. Both by his admirable pianoforte playing and by his numerous compositions for his instrument, and others of a more important class, Dr. Hiller has justly earned his great Continental renown, which will certainly not be diminished, while his English reputation should be increased, by the work now referred to. The subject of the cantata is taken from a very ancient Hindu poem, being an episode from the "Mahabharata," a series of epics said to have been compiled by Vyasa, about 500 years before Homer. The German text has been thrown into a quasi-dramatic form by Sophie Hasenclever, and the English version cleverly translated and adapted by Madame Macfarren. The Raja Nala falls in love with Damayanti, the daughter of King Bhima, from the wide-spread reports of her beauty and merit; while the Princess is also enamoured with him from a like cause; love messages being conveyed between the two by miraculous swans. Many princes contend for the hand of Damayanti; but she will only accept Nala, whom she marries, in spite of a decree that she is only to wed an immortal; with which event the cantata ends; not following the subsequent fortunes of the pair—the ruin of the husband, and his flight; the wanderings of the wife in search of him; their reunion, and final recovery of wealth and prosperity.

This slight thread of a story has sufficed as the basis of some highly effective and characteristic music. The work has no overture, merely a short instrumental introduction, leading to a scene with Damayanti and her maidens—a graceful chorus for the latter, interspersed with solo passages for the principal attendants, in which there is much characteristic expression, with some suggestive indications of national style. Among the prominent pieces may be specified the scene in which Damayanti relates to her attendant maidens the adventure with the swans, containing some highly effective and dramatic contrasts of style and expression. The incidental solo for the Princess, "Oft when the moon," is full of delicate pathos, and was charmingly sung by Miss Edith Wynne, as were the other portions of Damayanti's music. Another most effective movement, in a very opposite style, is the chorus, "Hail, fearful King!" a bold, martial piece of writing, with brilliant orchestral treatment, and relieved by episodes of a lighter character. The solos for King Bhima which follow here and elsewhere, finely as they were declaimed by Mr. Santley, produced but little effect—being, in fact, the least successful portions of the work. Much better is the latter part (not the whole) of the solo for Nala—carefully sung by Mr. Cummings—which follows the march from the temple; and very graceful is the music sung by Damayanti in her chamber, and the duet between her and Nala; while the elaborate finale—with its series of dramatic contrasts of style, alternations and combinations of choral and solo voices, and masterly orchestral writing—brings the cantata to an impressive close. The reception of the work and of the composer—who conducted it—was enthusiastic. "Nala and Damayanti" is published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., of Berners-street. The remainder of Thursday evening's concert consisted of a miscellaneous selection calling for no comment.

The last morning performance, on Friday week, brought forward the most important novelty of the festival—Mr. Benedict's oratorio, "St. Peter." During more than thirty years that this gentleman has resided in England he has repeatedly manifested his high powers and acquirements, both as a pianist and in the more important capacity of a composer of works for the chamber and the stage. In times when there was an English opera establishment, Mr. Benedict brought out several stage compositions that commanded a large share of popularity and proved him a worthy pupil of Carl Maria von Weber. It was in his setting of the "Legend of St. Cecilia," composed for the Norwich Festival of 1866, that Mr. Benedict first essayed his powers in the highest order of composition—sacred music. That work, however, had neither the proportions nor the importance in subject of the oratorio which he has produced expressly for this year's Birmingham Festival. It had been Mendelssohn's purpose to compose a "St. Peter," as a pendant to his "St. Paul;" but objections arose—as explained in one of his letters—which induced him to abandon his design. The book of Mr. Benedict's oratorio, compiled from Scriptural text, scarcely surmounts the objections raised by Mendelssohn, and is neither entirely narrative and didactic nor dramatic, but a somewhat indiscriminate mixture of all three styles. It is

however, with the music that we have here to do; and this is at once to be recognised as the production of an earnest thinker and a consummate master of his art, who has applied his best powers to a work on which he has evidently desired that his chief fame shall rest. We may at once say that the composer has throughout been more successful in the choruses than in the solo pieces, among the latter of which the most effective were the soprano airs, "I mourn as a dove" and "Gird up thy loins," both, however, somewhat florid and secular for their situation. Finely sung by Mdle. Titiens, they evidently pleased greatly, and the first was encored. The contralto solos, chiefly recitatives, were very impressively delivered by Madame Patey, whose air, "O thou afflicted," simple as it is, is one of the most expressive solo pieces in the oratorio. Of the tenor airs, "O house of Jacob," "The Lord is very pitiful," and "Daughters of Jerusalem," perhaps the most fervent in expression is the second, which was sung (as were the others) with intense feeling by Mr. Sims Reeves. The solo music for Peter was the least effective in the whole oratorio; well written as it is for Mr. Santley's voice and admirably as it was sung by him. Of the five principal solos for Peter, the best is, perhaps, "O that my head," in which the feeling of repentance is powerfully expressed. The choruses are mostly distinguished by masterly power in the command of choral harmony, the resources of counterpoint, and the contrasts of elaborate orchestral effect. The opening choral movement, "They that go down to the sea," is full of beauty in its vocal phrases and richly-suggestive passages in the instrumental accompaniments. In this movement is indicated, and in subsequent choruses is fully displayed, Mr. Benedict's thorough acquaintance with the best school of fugue writing; as for instance in "Praise ye the Lord," "We have a law," and the final "Amen" of the closing chorus, "Sing unto the Lord." As instances of tranquil beauty may be cited the choruses, "The Lord be a lamp," and the chorus of angels, for female voices, "Fear thou not," with the harp effectively mingled in the orchestral accompaniments. Dramatic power, too, is frequently shown, as in some of the earlier short choruses intermingled with recitatives; in "How art thou fallen!" the chorus of disciples and Jews, "He is like a lamb," and elsewhere. The oratorio is divided into portions, under the headings: "The Divine Call," "Trial of Faith," "Denial," "Repentance," and "Deliverance"—and is preceded by a beautiful instrumental prelude, intended to be suggestive of "Evening by the Sea of Galilee." The tranquil grace of this movement, with its pervading figure for the violoncellos, so admirably conveying the idea of the gentle undulations of calm waters, and the delicacy and variety of its orchestral treatment are eminently beautiful. Other specimens of effective orchestral writing are the interlude, entitled "Evening Prayer;" and the highly-dramatic symphony to the following contralto solo, "But the ship," so picturesquely suggestive of the rising of the storm—all leading to the grand climax of the chorus, "The deep uttereth." The reception of the oratorio was triumphant, the composer (who conducted) having been greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations at the close of the performance. Besides the encore already mentioned, the chorus, "The Lord be a lamp," and the unaccompanied quartet "O, come let us sing" (for the principal solo singers), were repeated. The morning performance of Friday closed with Mozart's "Requiem" the solos by Mdles. Ilma di Murska and Drasdil, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli.

The festival terminated on Friday evening, as already stated, with Handel's "Samson," which was given with the additional accompaniments supplied, some years since, by Sir M. Costa, for the use of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The solos were effectively sung by Mdle. Titiens, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli. In this, as in every other case, excepting the new works directed by their composers, Sir M. Costa conducted with the energy and skill which have now been so beneficially exercised at eight Birmingham Festivals.

Although the financial results will scarcely be equal to those of the last occasion, in 1867, they are yet gigantic as compared with the proceeds of all the other provincial music meetings. As donations are probably still to be received in aid of the purpose of the festival (the benefit of the Birmingham General Hospital), the exact figures cannot now be stated; but the returns are known to have been upwards of £14,000 at the close, on Saturday.

## THE THEATRES.

A new piece, named a comedy-drama, was produced at the Olympic on Saturday. It is by Mr. Tom Taylor, and had been rehearsed, in pursuance of modern custom, at Manchester. It is entitled "Handsome Is that Handsome Does," and composed with reference to Mr. Compton, who has been cast for the rôle of one of the heroes. The plot is a well-worn one, but it is assisted by accessories which lend an air of novelty to the treatment. A gentleman of high degree loves a lady in humble life. Mr. Compton sustains the part of a village schoolmaster, Joshua Garthwaite, a sort of Dr. Pangloss with a difference, which he renders admirably. The farmer's daughter is cleverly represented by Miss Mattie Reinhardt. Miss Maria Jones represents Florence Conway, the victim of the caprice of the aristocratic gentleman alluded to, whom, however, she ultimately secures. The lady made her début in the part, and deserves to be regarded as successful. The scene is laid in the lake district of Westmorland, which the author supposes to be invaded by a Cambridge reading party of students with their coach, and prominent among these is the Hon. Henry Cleveland (Mr. C. Warner), who falls in love with Miss Elise Fleming, the daughter of a "statesman," but to whom the schoolmaster is already attached. Matthew Fleming, of Dale End (Mr. George Belmore), is against the proposed unequal match, and his good sense prevails with his daughter, who finally perceives the greater intrinsic worth of Garthwaite. Cleveland pairs off with Florence Conway, the ward of Lord Claremont (Mr. David Fisher). Miss Charlotte Saunders has also a part in the piece, honest Aggy Tyson, the stern-minded adviser of Elise, and she also has a lover, Abel Fleming (Mr. George Elliott). We have said that the piece is assisted by accessories. In the early scenes a wrestling-match takes place, a kind of sport having more attraction for the natives than the finest literary exercises, though imported by Cambridge scholars and lovers of noble rank. The scenic illustrations are admirable. Greystone Riggs, as painted by Mr. Hawes Craven, give a framework to the wrestling-match, which renders the whole a pictorial representation of the highest class. We must also mention the Codale Tarn as painted by John O'Connor, and the interior of a farm as delineated by Mr. J. Johnson. The acting was excellent throughout, though it may be questioned whether the principle of realism has not been carried too far, for real professional wrestlers were engaged in the match. They did not, however, make so decided an effect as was made by the actors, who had to simulate an acquaintance with the sport. Local colouring

and dialect are both good things in their way, but we fear that Mr. Taylor has indulged them in this drama to excess. Art is art whether in drama or in painting, and the endeavour to copy instead of imitating nature is rarely successful. It is expected of the artist that he should select his points, and so combine them as to invest them with a beauty derived from his own mental operations. Altogether, this is a fine picturesque play of Mr. Taylor's, but it has faults inseparable from an attempt at too literal and diffuse a style of treatment, and will benefit by compression. Any extensive modification of the materials is not to be expected, for when the author is in error in these it arises from his system—one to which he, above all men, is not likely to prove unfaithful.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.

The Most Honourable Richard Seymour-Conway, fourth Marquis and Earl of Hertford, Earl of Yarmouth, and Viscount Beauchamp, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Lord Conway, Baron of Ragley, in the Peerage of England, and Baron Conway of Kiltullagh, in the Peerage of Ireland, Knight of the Garter, died in Paris on the 25th ult. His Lordship was born Feb. 22, 1800, the elder son of Francis Charles, third Marquis of Hertford, K.G., by Maria Fagniani, his wife; and succeeded his father March 1, 1842, in the family honours, and extensive hereditary estates. Early in life he served in the 22nd Dragoons, and obtained his Captain's commission in 1823, when he retired on half pay. Previously to his entering the Army he had been attached to the Embassy at Paris, and at a later period, in 1829, he accompanied Sir Robert Gordon to Constantinople. In 1822 he was returned to Parliament by the county of Antrim (in which is situated his Lordship's great Lisburn property) and, as Earl of Yarmouth, sat for four years in the House of Commons. But his taste was artistic, not political. He was a constant and in some instances a munificent patron of the Fine Arts, and formed, at a vast outlay, one of the choicest and most valuable collections of paintings. For many years his residence was at Paris or in its neighbourhood. In 1846 he received the ribbon of the Garter, and in 1855 the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honour, conferred upon him by the Emperor, in consideration of "encouragement given to the arts." The Marquis was never married; and, as his only brother, Lord Henry Seymour, had died a bachelor, in 1859, the titles and entailed estates devolve on his cousin, Lieutenant-General Francis Hugh George Seymour, eldest son of the late Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, whose father, Lord Hugh Seymour, was fifth son of Francis, first Marquis of Hertford, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The new Marquis, who has been long attached to the Royal household, is married to Lady Emily Murray, daughter of William, Earl of Mansfield, by whom he has several children. The immediate ancestor of the Hertford branch of the noble house of Seymour was Popham Seymour, son of Sir Edward Seymour, fourth Baronet, of Berry Pomeroy, Speaker of the Long Parliament, by Letitia, his second wife, daughter of Alexander Popham, Esq., of Littlecote. Sir Edward was, by his first wife, progenitor of the Dukes of Somerset. Popham Seymour succeeded to Ragley, Lisburn, and the other estates of his cousin, the Earl of Conway, and assumed, in consequence, the surname of Conway. His son Francis was the first Lord Conway of Ragley, and his grandson Francis the first Marquis of Hertford.

## LORD SOMERVILLE.

The Right Honourable Aubrey John Somerville, nineteenth Lord Somerville, in the Peerage of Scotland, died, on the 28th ult., at Somerville, near Aston, near Evesham. His Lordship was born Feb. 1, 1838, the fourth son of the late Hon. and Rev. William Somerville, Rector of Barford, in Warwickshire, and succeeded to the family honours in 1868, at the decease of his cousin, Hugh, eighteenth Lord, who was killed while hunting in Leicestershire. The nobleman whose death we record was never married, and, as his brothers are dead, without issue, the title (conferred in 1430 on Thomas de Somerville, Ambassador to England) becomes dormant, if not extinct.

## LORD WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

The Right Hon. Alberic Drummond Willoughby, twentieth Lord Willoughby de Eresby, in the Peerage of England, and third Lord Gwydyr of Gwydyr, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England, died on the 26th ult., at Bertie House, Twickenham. His Lordship was born Dec. 25, 1821, the only son (to survive) of Peter Robert, Lord Willoughby de Eresby and Baron Gwydyr, by the Hon. Clementina Sarah Drummond, his wife, only child and heiress of James, Lord Perth. He succeeded to the peerage and English estates Feb. 22, 1865, at the death of his father, and inherited, through his mother, Drummond Castle, in Scotland. He was never married, and, in consequence, the Barony of Gwydyr passes to his cousin, Peter Robert Burrell, Esq., of Stoke Park, Suffolk, now fourth Lord Gwydyr; while the ancient barony in fee of Willoughby de Eresby falls into abeyance between the late Peer's two sisters, the Dowager Lady Aveland and the Dowager Lady Carrington. This Barony of Willoughby, which dates from 1313, came to the Burrells through the Berties, Dukes of Ancaster, as did also the joint



office of Hereditary Great Chamberlain, held in early times by the illustrious house of De Vere, and confirmed in the reign of Charles I. to the Berties, by a decision which appears, according to our present notions of inheritance, so very contrary to the law of England that it would be very desirable, if the question could now be again raised, to have it reconsidered by the House of Lords. The actual heirs general of De Vere, Earl of Oxford, Lord Great Chamberlain, are the Duke of Athole, the Earl of Abingdon, and the Marquis of Bute. The present Lord Gwydyr has held the office of Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain during the whole of the reign of Queen Victoria. He married, first, in 1840, Sophia, only child of the late Frederick Campbell, Esq., of Barbree; and, secondly, in 1856, Georgiana, second daughter of the late Peter Holford, Esq., M.P., of Weston Birt. By his first wife (who died in 1843) he has an only son, the Hon. Willoughby Merrik Campbell Burrell, Rifle Brigade; and by his second, a daughter, the Hon. Cicely Burrell.

#### VISCOUNT MIDLETON.

The Right Hon. and Rev. William John Brodrick, M.A., seventh Viscount Midleton and Baron Brodrick, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Brodrick, of Peper Harow, in the Peerage of Great Britain, late Dean of Exeter and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, died, at Peper Harow, his seat in Surrey, on the 29th ult. His Lordship was born, July 8, 1798, the youngest child of the Hon. and Most Rev. Chas. Brodrick, Archbishop of Cashel, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Dr. Richard Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne, and succeeded to the title at the

death of his brother Charles, sixth Viscount, in 1863. Having entered holy orders, he became Rector of Bath in 1839, and held that living until 1854. In 1856 he was made Canon of Wells, and in 1863 Dean of Exeter. He married, firstly, March 16, 1824, Lady Elizabeth Anne Brudenell, daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan, and widow of the Hon. John Perceval; and, secondly, March 31, 1829, his cousin, the Hon. Harriet Brodrick, daughter of George, fourth Viscount Midleton, by whom he leaves issue—a daughter, Harriet, and four sons, William, M.P. for Mid Surrey, now eighth Viscount Midleton (who married Augusta Mary, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart., and has issue); George Charles, M.A., barrister-at-law, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; Henry, in the Admiralty; and Alan, M.A., Vicar of Stagsden, Beds. The family of Brodrick long held a leading and honourable position in Ireland. The first Peer was Alan Brodrick, at one time Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, who was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland and created Viscount Midleton in 1717.

#### SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, BART.

The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Baronet, of Hatton, in the county of Middlesex, P.C., for many years Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, died at Hatton, on the 23rd ult. This distinguished lawyer was born in London, Sept. 23, 1783, the second son of Mr. David Pollock, of Charing-cross, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Richard Parsons,

Esq., comptroller of a department in the Excise. His education, commenced at St. Paul's School, was completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., as senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman, in 1806. He became M.A. in 1809, having been elected a Fellow of Trinity in 1807, in which year he was called to the Bar by the honourable society of the Middle Temple. Selecting the Northern Circuit, he soon gained fair practice, at a time when that circuit was remarkable for the number of its eminent men. In 1827 he was made a King's Counsel, and soon engrossed the leading business in the north. In 1834 he was appointed Attorney-General under Sir Robert Peel's Government, and was again Attorney-General from 1841 to 1844. In the latter year he succeeded Lord Abinger in the high office of Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, an office he continued to hold, with the highest credit and ability, for two-and-twenty years, until 1866, when, on his retirement, he was created a Baronet, and granted the peculiar honour for himself, and the future successors to his title, of bearing supporters. He had sat in Parliament for Huntingdon from 1831 to 1834. While Sir Frederick was thus successfully following his career, his two brothers were also working their way to distinction; the eldest, Sir David Pollock, became eventually Chief Justice of Bombay; and the younger, Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., won the first eminence as a military commander in India. Sir Frederick was twice married; first, May 25, 1813, to Frances, daughter of F. Rivers, Esq., of Spring-gardens; and secondly, Jan. 7, 1834, to Sarah, second daughter of Captain Richard Langslow, of Hatton, by each of whom he leaves a large family. His eldest son, now Sir Frederick Pollock, second Baronet, is a barrister-at-law and a Master of the Court of Exchequer; his fourth son, Charles Edward, is a Queen's Counsel, and his eldest daughter is wife of the Hon. Sir Samuel Martin, Baron of the Exchequer.

#### SIR ALEXANDER WOODFORD.

Field Marshal Sir Alexander George Woodford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards and Governor of Chelsea Hospital, died on the 26th ult. He was born in 1782, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Woodford, by Susan, Countess of Westmoreland, his wife, daughter of Cosmo George, third Duke of Gordon. He entered the Army as Ensign, 91st Foot, in 1794, and served in North Holland and Denmark. Subsequently, having changed into the Coldstream Guards, he was at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807, and, from 1808 to 1810, was A.D.C. to Lord Forbes, in Sicily. Not long after, he joined the army in the Peninsula, and commanded the light battalion of the brigade of Guards at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Madrid, and Burgos. He was afterwards in command of the first battalion Coldstream Guards at the battle of Vittoria, at the capture of San Sebastian, at the Nivelle, at the Nive, and at the investment of Bayonne. On the eventful day of Waterloo he commanded the second battalion of the same regiment. For these gallant services Sir Alexander received the gold medal and two clasps, as well as the silver war medal with one clasp. He held

in succession the appointments of Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, Commander of the forces in the Ionian Isles, Governor of Gibraltar, and Governor of Chelsea Hospital. He married, in 1820, Charlotte Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Charles Henry Fraser, Esq., British Minister at Hamburg, which lady died on the 21st of last April, and has issue: his eldest daughter, Susan, is the wife of the present Lieutenant-General Viscount Templetown, K.C.B. Sir Alexander's younger brother, also a Peninsular and Waterloo soldier, is Major-General Sir John Woodford, K.C.B.

#### CHESS.

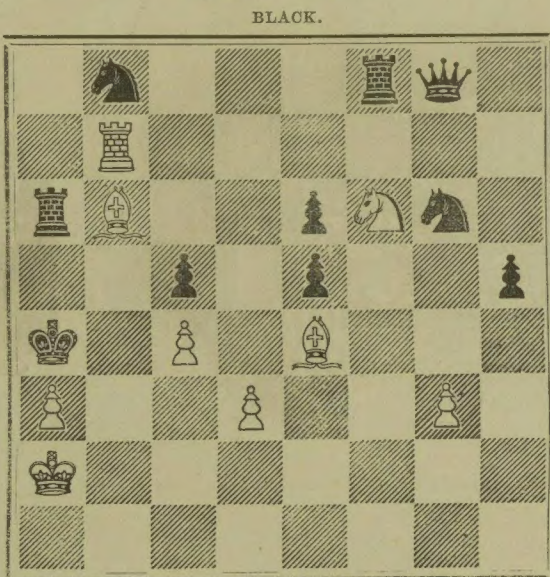
##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. DENDRINO, Naples.—They shall have due attention.  
W. C. Redcar.—It shall be reported on very shortly.  
I. PHENIX.—We do not make out from your note whether the positions received this week are new Problems or Problems which were sent to us formerly and have since been modified. Please inform us.  
P. C.—They both admit of second solutions, and very obvious ones.  
FRANCISKA, Folkestone, will discover, on looking with attention at Problem No. 1383, that she was mistaken in supposing it admitted of a mate in one move.  
I. A. W. HUNTER.—Your stratagem has a shorter and more commonplace solution, beginning, 1. B to Q 3rd.  
Dr. A. PANIZZA, Venice.—The solution of Problem No. 1383 which you have sent to us is the true one.  
J. C. CROWLEY.—We have difficulty in finding time to examine the compositions of those who have devoted years to the art of chess-problem making, and cannot afford to spend it on the production of novices who "begin studying chess this month." If you want to learn the game, buy some good guide to it—the book you name is worthless as a chess instructor—and get regular practice with experienced players. Meanwhile, give up all idea of composing problems for the next four or five years at least.  
A. DENDRINO; H. T. C. of Henfield; I. A. W. H. of Edinburgh.—Your Problems have been safely received, and are under consideration.  
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1383 has been received from R. D. T., Derevon, I. B. Reynar, W. W. W., Spencer, L., Alderley, W. R., Glasgow, W. M. Curtis, Brutus; I. Poulton, Hertford; Hepburn, Arthur S., Manchester, Huz and Buz, T. M. W., Pip; S. D. of Fley; E. and F. Frau, of Lyons; E. and A. de Gogorza, Bowser, G. Metcalf, B. A., Hartley Manditt, I. S. Brandreth, Burk, Ebony, Tom Slot, V. E. Preslie, W. E. B., Henry, Fides, I. Norris, Box and Cox, Peter, W. R. W., W. Damant, I. N. Keynes, and Banahsee.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. B takes K R P	Kt to K B 3rd *	3. Gives mate.	
2. B to K Kt 7th	Any move.		
* 1. Kt to Q R 3rd, taking P (ch)		3. Q gives mate.	
		K moves	

#### PROBLEM NO. 1385.

By Mr. H. B. BULLOCK.



#### WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

#### TOURNAMENT FOR THE GRAND PRIZE AT BADEN.

The following Game was played in the chief tournament of the Baden Chess Congress.—(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. Neumann).	WHITE (Mr. L. Paulsen).	BLACK (Mr. Neumann).	WHITE (Mr. L. Paulsen).
1. P to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th	30. K to Q Kt sq	R takes R
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	31. Q takes R	Q takes K P
3. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	32. Q takes R	Q to K 5th (ch)
4. P to Q R 3rd	B to K 2nd	33. K to R 2nd	Q to Q 4th (ch)
5. P to K 3rd	Castles	34. K to Kt sq	Q takes R (ch)
6. B to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	35. K to R 2nd	Q to Q 4th (ch)
7. K Kt to K 2nd		36. K to R sq	Q to Q B 3rd
Not so strong, apparently, as playing the Kt to K B 3rd or K B 3rd.			
8. Q to Q B 2nd	P to Q 3rd	Mr. Paulsen's ingenious combination, beginning at the twenty-sixth move, wrought a great change in the aspect of the battle, and at this point he has certainly the best of it.	
By this step Mr. Paulsen gave his opponent an advantageous command of the centre.			
9. P to Q 5th	P takes P	37. Q to K 3rd	P to Q 4th
10. P takes P	Kt to K Kt 5th	38. Q to K 5th	P to K R 3rd
11. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to K 4th	39. K to Kt sq	Q to Q 5th
12. B to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	40. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
13. Kt to K 6th	B takes Kt	41. Q takes Q R P	Q to K 5th (ch)
14. P takes B	R to Q R 2nd	42. K to R 2nd	P to Q 5th
15. P to K B 4th	K Kt to Q B 3rd	43. Q takes Q Kt P	P to Q 6th
16. Kt to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 4th	44. K to Kt 3rd	P to Q 7th
17. P to K Kt 4th		Overlooking an easy road to victory, we believe. For suppose—	
Castling would have been better play, if we mistake not.			
18. K to Q sq	B to K R 5th (ch)	45. K to B 3rd	Q to K 3rd (ch)
19. B takes K Kt P	P takes Kt P	46. K to B 4th	Q to K 6th (ch)
20. P to K 4th	K Kt to K 2nd	47. Q to Q 7th	Q to K 5th (ch)
21. B to K 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	An excellent move.	
22. P takes Kt	Kt takes Kt	48. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
23. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	49. Q to K B 8th (ch)	K to Kt sq
24. B takes Kt	R takes B	50. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd
25. K to Q B 2nd	B to K B 3rd	51. Q to Q B 5th (ch)	K to K 3rd
26. Q R to Q sq	B to Q 5th	52. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	K to B 3rd
27. B takes B	R takes Q P	53. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	K to B 4th
28. Q to K 3rd	P takes B	54. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd,
29. R takes P	Q to Q B sq (ch)	and Mr. Neumann resigned.	

#### CHESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

An entertaining Game between Messrs. REICHHELM and ELSON.  
(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. Q takes B	Q R to Q sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. Kt to K 4th	R takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	25. K Kt to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	Fearing the threatened check of the Kt at K B 3rd.	
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q 4th	26. Kt to K 6th	
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	Very well played.	
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	27. Kt takes R	Q to K 4th
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	28. Kt to Q 7th	Q takes Kt
9. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	29. R to B sq	B to Q 5th
10. Q to K B 2nd	Castles	We should have been disposed to play, B takes K B P (ch), believing that capture, in the end, would have given Black the better game.	
11. P to K 5th	Kt to K Kt 5th	30. Q to K Kt 3rd	B to K 4th
12. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd	31. Q to K R 3rd	B to K R 7th (ch)
13. B to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	Mr. Reichhelm remarks on this move that Black might possibly have saved the game by now playing his Bishop to K Kt 2nd.	
14. P takes Q P	P takes P	32. K to B sq	B to Q 3rd
15. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	33. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to R sq
16. B takes Kt	P takes B	34. R to Q B 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
17. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 4th	35. Kt takes R (ch)	
18. B takes Kt	B takes B	and wins the game.	
19. Kt takes K P	Q to K B 3rd		
20. Kt to K B 3rd			
This is the beginning of a clever and interesting combination.			
21. Q to K R 6th	B takes K R P		
22. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q takes Q R		
	Q to K Kt 2nd		

#### LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Justice Lush has commenced sittings as the Long Vacation Judge, and will continue them till the end of October.

Mr. J. D. Chambers has been appointed revising barrister for the eastern division of Kent.

We have to announce the decease of Mr. Henry Selfe Selfe, one of the magistrates at the Westminster Police Court, in his fifty-ninth year. He was appointed to the Thames Police Court in 1856, and transferred thence to Westminster in 1863.

The Lord Mayor gave his decision, on Monday, at the Mansion House, in the case in which the six directors of the Commercial Indemnity Corporation are involved. The defendants (the Hon. Jas. Tobin, Mr. Andrew Clerk, Mr. Josiah Robert Pearce, Mr. Philip Lincoln Carman, Mr. Wm. Frederick Tritton, and Mr. Herbert Lloyd Thomas) are charged with issuing a false prospectus, with conspiring to defraud the public by keeping a false register, and with inducing by false representations the prosecutor, Mr. H. A. Schleman, and others, to enter into securities for the benefit of the company. The Lord Mayor said he had come to the determination to commit the defendants to the Central Criminal Court for trial. Each of the defendants declared his entire innocence of the charge. The Lord Mayor then formally committed the defendants, and admitted them to bail.

A few weeks ago the son of a Liverpool merchant, named Agacio, eloped with a young lady and took with him £2300, the moneys of his father. They were followed to the Continent, brought home, taken before the magistrate, and committed for trial. It was alleged that some members of the lady's family were privy to the robbery. The whole of the accused were tried, yesterday week, at the Liverpool Sessions. Agacio and his wife pleaded guilty, and the others were discharged. Sentence was deferred.

With respect to the case of Stephen Holder, who was sent to prison for two months by the Bromley magistrates for playing at pitch-and-toss on a Sunday, the Home Secretary has advised her Majesty to remit the remainder of the sentence.

Yesterday week the house of Mr. R. Thatcher, Queen's-road, Oldham, was entered by a burglar by way of one of the front windows. Miss Thatcher, hearing a noise about five o'clock, went down stairs, and found that in one of the rooms the drawers had been ransacked and the floor strewn with their contents. She gave an alarm, and, entering the drawing-room, saw a man attempting to get through the window. Miss Thatcher ran towards him, pulled him into the room again, and endeavoured to hold him until assistance came. The fellow, however, struck her about the head and breast so severely that she fell down insensible, and she was found in that condition by her brother and sister, both of whom had been aroused by her calls. The burglar, whose face was blackened, escaped. He left behind him a bundle containing clothing, and a carpet bag filled with articles which he had packed up to carry off. A gold guard valued at about 15s. and about 10s. in money had been taken away, but a valuable diamond ring, together with a further sum of money, escaped the eye of the thief, who had visited the kitchen and helped himself to some tarts and a bottle of claret.

Two boys, Everson and Farrell, against whom a Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of manslaughter for kicking to death a boy of five years of age, named Arthur Lane, were brought up at the Thames Police Court, last Saturday, and committed for trial.

A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against the man Bailey, who is alleged to have stabbed George Meyer to death, in the Borough, on Saturday last.

There was scarcely a police court in the metropolitan district, on Monday, in which there was not a charge of murder—accomplished, attempted, or confessed. At Bow-street, a young man named Richard Pinhay accused himself of murdering a woman, name unknown. He stated that he was on his way home, over Westminster Bridge, towards Vestry-road, Camberwell, when a woman met him and put her hand into his pocket. He took a piece of iron (produced) from his pocket and struck her on the head. She fell down, and he threw her over the parapet into the river. He could not say how she was dressed; she seemed to be about sixteen years of age. There was no evidence to confirm or contradict this statement, and the prisoner was remanded for inquiries. —At Worship-street, Thomas Walker was charged with the murder of Walter Witting. The wife of the deceased stated that, on Sunday afternoon, she was in the kitchen, when the prisoner, who resides in the same house, came and pushed her into the garden. Her cries brought her husband, and he no sooner appeared than the prisoner attacked him in a brutal manner, striking him with great violence on the head and face. The deceased went into the house, and said to his wife, "Polly, I have got my death-blow." The prisoner followed them, and the husband went to the window to call for the police; he staggered and fell through it into the street. That was a height of about 3 ft. He was picked up dead. The witness stated that she had inflicted a severe blow on the prisoner, whose head was enveloped in surgical bandages, to release her husband. Prisoner was remanded.—At Clerkenwell, Ann Trevelyan, who had attempted to drown her infant child in the Regent's Canal, was remanded for a week.—At Highgate, Edwin George underwent a magisterial examination on the charge of attempting to murder James Fairweather, and was remanded, the injured man lying, it was stated, in a very precarious condition.—At Greenwich, Thomas Forsyth was charged with attempting to murder John Alexander Fairbairn under peculiar circumstances. The prosecutor is the head gardener to Mr. Noakes, of Brockley Hall, and the prisoner is employed under him. On Sunday afternoon the prosecutor went to lie down in the gardener's house, and the prisoner, appearing to be at the time perfectly sober, took up a double-barrelled gun and deliberately fired at him, some of the shot lodging in the right side of the head. Fortunately, the wound was not very severe. No motive was suggested for the act. The prisoner said he could remember nothing after taking up the gun; before that he had felt an impulse which seemed to compel him to take it up and shoot the head gardener. He was remanded.

The announcement recently made as to the death of Lord Aberdeen is confirmed. It appears that his Lordship, while on a voyage from Boston to Melbourne, was, on the night of Jan. 27, swept overboard in a gale of wind and drowned.

On Wednesday week the season for salmon-fishing in England and Wales closed. Angling, however, is allowed up to the end of October. The past season on the Severn—the largest fishery district in the kingdom—has been the best ever known in the estuary, and the worst ever recorded in the fresh-water part of the river and its tributaries. The result is due to the remarkable and long-protracted drought, which kept all the salmon in the estuary and prevented their ascent up the rivers.



# PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

In spite of the danger that menaces Paris, its modistes and couturières steadily pursue their ordinary occupations, inventing new styles of chapeaux and robes for autumn wear, and the *journaux des modes*, moreover, continue to appear with their accustomed regularity. Still it can hardly be said that in these times of tribulation, the Parisiennes remaining in the capital give so much as a thought to their toilettes. There is no longer presented to them the opportunity for display in promenading between the lakes of the Bois de Boulogne, portions of which are given up to the woodcutter's axe, and others to the pasturing of immense flocks of sheep and herds of cattle designed for provisioning the city in the event of its being besieged.

Within Paris itself, in these anxious days, a lady dressed otherwise than in the simplest style is not to be seen. Herein the Parisienne shows in a higher and enlarged sense that good taste for which she is so celebrated. As Englishwomen have not, however, the same reason for abstaining from indulging their harmless vanities in the matter of dress, some of the latest novelties in the way of autumn toilettes are presented to them in our Illustration, according to custom.

Fig. 1. Robe of white cashmere, the under jupe trimmed with a plaited flounce headed by a narrow guipure, the upper jupe shaped at the bottom in large vandykes, and trimmed with a band of black velvet, bordered on each side with black lace, which is in its turn bordered by a *ruche* of the same material as the robe, the whole forming, as it were, a deep vandyked flounce, above which a velvet bow is posed on each side. Over the high corsage a fichu is worn, rounded at the ends in front, and trimmed with lace, bordered by a *ruche*, while the basque behind is caught up under a bow of black velvet attached to the ceinture. The chapeau,

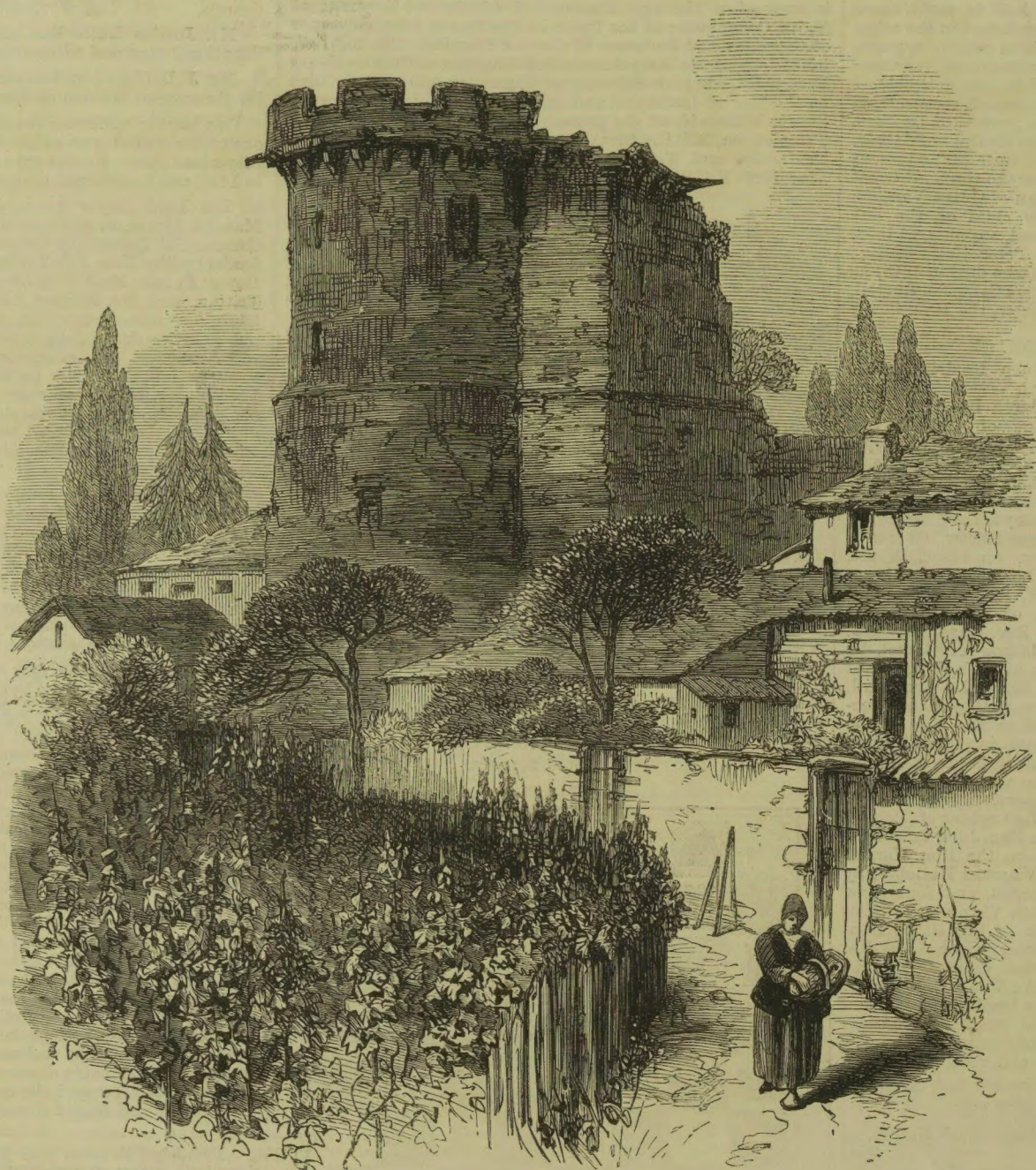
of rice straw, which is ornamented with a wreath of yellow flowers and green leaves, posed on a band of black velvet, has a black veil falling behind.

Fig. 2. Robe of salmon-coloured taffeta, trimmed with four dentellated flounces, surmounted by a biais edged with Brussels lace. In front is a rounded tablier, richly flounced with lace. Over the robe is worn a white *casaque* Louis XV., with long loose sleeves, trimmed all round with broad guipure and deep white silk fringe. This garment is caught up at the sides by bows of taffeta posed at the hips, and is ornamented with similar bows at the shoulders. The chapeau is trimmed with flowers, to match the colour of the robe.

Fig. 3. Robe *ronde*, in unbleached *toile de Chine*, the skirt trimmed with three deep-plaited flounces, surmounted by a rich white guipure. The corsage, pointed in front, is, together with the open sleeves, trimmed to correspond. The straw chapeau, which is trimmed with a wreath of deep azalea-blossoms, has a green veil falling behind.

Fig. 4. Toilette of plain and striped mauve-coloured silk, the under jupe being without any trimming. The upper jupe is caught up at the sides, forming paniers; and the loose sleeves have bows posed half way down them. The tablier, which is rounded in front, is trimmed all the way up with a series of flounces edged with narrow Brussels lace. The high corsage, ornamented with braces, having bows at the shoulder, and meeting under a bow with long ends in front of the waist, is trimmed to match the tablier. The mauve chapeau has a cluster of large white flowers in front, and lace ends falling behind. Like all the other chapeaux, it is without strings.

The directors of the Great Eastern Railway have determined upon the abolition of the express fares, and have placed all the trains on the ordinary fare rates.



THE WAR: RUINS OF THE CASTLE OF LIGNY.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.